

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



No. 76.—VOL. III.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1843.

OFFICE, 198, STRAND.

[SIXPENCE.]

## THE IRISH PROCLAMATION.

The past week has been one of exciting interest. There are periods when the march of events seem stayed, and there is a pause in the working of the mighty machine of society. But though there may be stillness, there is never retrogression; the index never goes backward; the tide of history "knows no retiring ebb"—for good or for evil, it flows on for ever.

The Government, after a period of inaction that seemed almost inexplicable, have taken that one step forward, in dealing with the portion of the empire that for a year past has been trembling on the verge of rebellion, which places them in open collision with the leader of the agitation.

The conflict is watched with intense interest; if we may compare great things with small, and illustrate the strife of principles and parties by the analogy of a contest of individuals, we should say the interest attached to this momentous encounter is of the same description as that which accompanied two of the Athletes of old to the arena. Each sides watches its champion, and calculates the probabilities of his success or failure, founded on the strength and skill which the combatant possesses, or is believed to possess. The people of England, removed from the actual scene of action, can judge only of results, for on both sides there is probably exaggeration as to the causes that are at work. They can see enough, however, to make them wish that the troubled drama should close, or take some definite form that could enable them to judge as to what is to be its termination. Englishmen are not unjust—their sympathies are generally on the side of justice—they love good order—they have a feeling of respect for the laws; prove that a wrong exists, and point out a practical remedy, and they will seldom fail in their hearty co-operation on behalf of the complaining party. But these very qualities make them impatient of imaginary grievances—to doubt highly-coloured statements—to fear the effect of appeals to the passions rather than to the reason—to suspect those who have even the appearance of trading on public wrongs—above all things to despise all endeavours to make grievances where none exist. In the real patriot they have an unbounded regard, proved by the worship they have paid to those who wore the mask of the benefactor of a cause only to hide the features of its traitor;—but woe be to the hypocrite when he becomes suspected; still deeper disgrace when what he is suspected to be, he is proved, for measureless then is the contempt that becomes his portion. But, however the demon of discord is evoked, however vile the means that rouse it, or the purpose for which it is awakened, not the less must every attempt be made to allay its fury. When the house is blazing it is no time to ask how the flames were raised—the first great object is to extinguish them. The conflagration may be caused by the uncalculating folly of the idiot, "who flingeth about firebrands, and saith, am I not in sport?"; or it may arise from the dark malice of the incendiary who applies the match in terrible earnestness. In either case the one straightforward duty is the same. Leaving, then, all relating to causes, motives, and persons out of consideration, let us take the present circumstances as they actually exist—let us ask what is the evil? and follow up that question by another—how does the Government intend to meet it?

The evil is visible enough. A people excited, as we have said, to the very verge of rebellion, but kept within the bounds of order by an extraordinary exercise of individual influence—which, however the events of an hour, the most casual incident, may destroy; and which, at best, has but the frail security of one human life for its continuance. A combined power, and an organization exceeding anything of the same kind the world has seen for its completeness, and the facility with which it can be put in operation; which is directed so as to perform many of the functions of a legitimate government—its one great purpose being the establishment of national independence. On the other hand, the constitutional and responsible rulers of the country have the resources of the empire at their command—armies, fleets, railways, steamers, and last, but not least, the power that can put all these in motion—money; for the exchequer once more is cognizant of a surplus. Having these means at their disposal, why has an open declaration of the opinions of the Government been so long delayed? We wholly disbelieve that the inaction has arisen from any conviction that the excitement would die out of itself. Preliminary steps are necessary in everything, and the Executive could not have done anything more unadvised than to strike a blow, as long as no outrages were committed, till it had the means of supporting it. Let us recollect that in great movements, either of war or policy, it is not enough to be prepared for the probable; what is even in the most remote degree possible, however frightful to contemplate, must be provided for. It may appear strange to many who have had their ideas directed exclusively to the political aspect of the struggle, but it is, nevertheless, strikingly apparent, that military reasons rather than political or legal considerations, have delayed the hour of action. Let us recollect that in the ministry and at the head

of the army is the Duke of Wellington—a commander whose caution is as remarkable as his decision, and whose judgment in his profession is clear and unerring. The beginning of the movement found Ireland unprovided with everything necessary to resist a revolt except an army amounting to a mere fraction of the population. It was dispersed in small bodies over a great extent of country; each corps separately would, in a general rising, have been powerless, would have been annihilated, before a junction could have been effected with others; such, to a military eye, calculating on military principles, would seem to be the possible consequence. Delay, then, was the policy, with the view of acquiring strength in the interim. And this is precisely what has been done. Troops have been gradually introduced, forts have been repaired, armed and provisioned. These places form strongholds, where armed men may, almost for any length of time, defy the efforts of unarmed and undisciplined mobs, to whom the want of immediate success is assured defeat. The Government has strengthened itself to the extent it thinks necessary in case of the worst, and now it acts. There was evidently nothing in the prospect of the Clontarf meeting to make it more formidable or dangerous than any of the previous "monster" gatherings. If it was necessary to repress it, it was still more necessary to repress the others. What could be more exciting than the recollections which eloquence and passion could summon from the swelling mounds of "Tara of the Kings?" the scene at once of ancient grandeur and modern bloodshed. What could be more dangerous than the feelings which were called forth at Mullaghmart, which tradition points as the scene of a dire and terrible massacre? Why were not these repressed? We can see no reason so satisfactory as that the Executive was not prepared for the worst that might happen after such a step. There may be others. The Premier is supposed to be averse to extreme measures; he is believed to have differed from his colleagues; and it is rumoured that he now gives his consent to the present course, only on the solemn representations of the law officers of the Crown. But it appears to us that there was another whose fiat was required, and that it is not till now he has judged that "the pear is ripe."

And after all this what is to come? Those against whom the proclamation was launched have yielded a prompt obedience to the law. They declare their intention of scrupulously observing it for the future. The sad "worst" then may not—as it should be the fervent prayer of all that it will not—happen. But society cannot go on in this dead "lock" of dreaded outbreak and prepared defence. There must be other measures, and there is also a conviction in the quarters from whence those measures must come that this necessity exists. Let us trust that they will be conceived in wisdom and applied with justice. Then may we hope to see the cloud—far, far bigger "than the man's hand"—pass away. While it hangs over us, there can be nothing but dread and gloom. Confidence is destroyed—security is shaken—trade is paralyzed—and it is in Ireland that the worst effects of the agitation are visible. It is at once the source and centre of its own calamities. It is as useless as it is criminal to "rake up the buried enmities of the past"—to revive old hostilities, perished with those who felt them—to infuse into the present generation the direful hatred between race and race, which afflicted and disgraced the past. To cite the cruelties that stained the barbarous ages of both nations, as a justification of hatred and enmity between them now, when civilization should make them one, seems to us something worse than an error: it may suffice to rouse the passions, but in the eye of reason it stands inexcusable. The *post facto* zeal that

Visits ancient sins on modern times,  
And punishes the Pope for Caesar's crimes,

is equally unjust, but not so mischievous. Let this be thrown off, or small indeed will be the sympathy of the "Saxon" with the endeavours of the Irish people to obtain any amelioration of their condition. If England were to retaliate in the same way, would Ireland be bettered? and, if not, why provoke an injury? Things have now reached a crisis; the resolution of the Government to maintain the law is declared, and there is an equally open avowal that every endeavour shall be used to evade it—at the same time, that exertions shall be made to prevent any attempt to break its provisions. Thus has the first act of the great drama ended: on what position of the characters will the curtain next ascend?

## THE DUKE OF BORDEAUX.

The recent visit of this young Bourbon prince to the Court of Berlin has excited considerable comment on the Continent, although it has been confidently stated that the object of his Royal Highness's journey was a mere visit of pleasure, unconnected with any political object. The King of Prussia is stated to have given the Duke an extremely warm reception.

His Royal Highness arrived at Berlin on the 21st, and proceeded immediately to meet the King at Potsdam. He did not reach the

latter place until the evening was too far advanced to admit of his taking part in a *fête champêtre* which his Prussian Majesty had prepared for him. Great pains were taken in arranging the Sans Souci Gardens for this *fête*. The delightful spot in front of Neptune's Grotto was reserved for dancing. Fourteen marble columns, recently brought from Italy, were raised on pedestals which had been prepared for them; and numerous statues and other specimens of antique sculpture were tastefully grouped amidst orange trees and fragrant shrubs. The interior of the grotto was fitted up as a tent, and hung with red drapery, bordered with gold. The ball terminated at half-past three, and the party then proceeded to the picture gallery in the palace of Sans Souci, where dinner was laid. In the evening the royal family and their distinguished guest adjourned to the Court Theatre, where Scribe's "Verre d'Eau" was performed. Meanwhile the Duke de Bordeaux arrived at Potsdam. When the King quitted the theatre, his Royal Highness repaired to Sans Souci, and remained for a considerable time with his Majesty.

The King, on ushering the young Prince into the palace, told him to consider himself as much the master there as he was himself. In the *Frankfort Zeitung* it is stated—"At our court the visit of the Duke of Bordeaux is not presumed to have any political object whatever; and therefore on occasions when the Duke de Bordeaux has been invited to visit the royal family no diplomatist or statesman has been included among the guests. That the French embassy at Berlin should have kept a vigilant watch on the Bourbon Prince was naturally to be expected, as the political interests of the French reigning dynasty rendered such a course necessary."



THE DUKE OF BORDEAUX.

The Duke (the Count of Chambaud) having quitted Berlin, proceeded to Magdeburg, and thence to Hamburg, where he arrived on the 3rd, and put up at the Hotel de France. In his suite are the Duke of Levis, and the Marquis de Chabannes; and it was his Royal Highness's intention next day to embark for Hull on board the steamer Hamburg.

It is stated that the Duke intends to remain in London for some time, and to receive a great number of his partisans, amongst others M. de Chateaubriand, who had hitherto refused to undertake the journey to Goritz, in order not to meet Prince Metternich. The Duke will visit Scotland before his return to Austria.

Among the *on dits* of the day is the following:—In an album belonging to an august personage at Berlin, and destined for collecting the autographs of the celebrated and illustrious individuals who may visit him, the Duke de Bordeaux inscribed his signature thus—"Henry V. of France."

The Duke de Bordeaux is in his twenty-third year, having been born in November, 1820. A singular anecdote is related of his birth. It was dark when the order was given to notify the auspicious event to the inhabitants of Paris, and it was observed to the Duke de Richelieu, that it might, perhaps, be better to wait for the break of day to fire the cannon; to which the Duke replied, "For news so glorious it is break of day at all times."



## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

**SPAIN.**—Our accounts from Madrid (which come down to the 1st inst. inclusive) state that the authorities of that capital continued to adopt extraordinary precautions for the maintenance of tranquillity. On the night of the 29th ult. the garrison remained under arms, in consequence of information received by General Narvaez that a movement would take place at break of day the next morning. Everything, however, passed off quietly.

The inquiry into the causes of the explosion of the gunpowder magazine was conducted with much activity and secrecy. From what had transpired, however, there was little doubt, but that it was the work of the Ayacucho party. Letters had been seized at the Post-office which clearly demonstrated that it was preconcerted. One of those letters, addressed by a lady residing in Cadiz to her husband, in Madrid, stated—"We are here in a state of anxiety and stupor. A friend has just called, who informs me that this evening the explosion of the gunpowder magazine contiguous to the g<sup>r</sup>e<sup>w</sup> of Bilbao is to be the signal for the proclamation of the Central Junta in Madrid. I tremble for your existence." The Ministry, on obtaining possession of that letter, immediately despatched an officer to Cadiz, to investigate the affair. Other proofs were adduced to demonstrate that the firing of the magazine was the result, no<sup>t</sup> of an accident, but of a plot.

The intelligence from the provinces was rather more satisfactory. It appears that on the 20th the Central Junta of Saragossa had demanded an interview of the new Captain-General of Aragon, Canedo. The General acceded to the request, and two members of that body repaired to his head-quarters. Subsequently to the conference, which produced no satisfactory result, the General intimated to the Junta that he would shortly commence hostilities, and he hoped that the Junta would not expose the city to new disasters. The Junta and the General had a second interview on the 1st, but matters continued in the same situation at Saragossa on the 3rd.

"**BAYONNE, OCT. 7.**—The elections have been favourable to the parliamentary party at Soria, Oviedo, Valencia, Bajaduz, Logrono, Caceres, Orense, and Pon-tevedra.

"They were divided at Lugo. The Opposition have succeeded at Teruel and Alicante."

The Paris papers contain but little news of foreign or domestic interest. The *Débats* gives a long explanatory article of the military and insurrectionary proceedings in Catalonia, where Prim had put down the insurrection without the walls of Barcelona, while the factions there were reduced to the lowest extremity. Prim had blockaded Girona, and Saragossa was daily expected to submit. All the rest of Aragon was tranquil.

The Paris *National* says that there is much talk in the diplomatic world about a note relative to the Spanish question addressed by Lord Aberdeen to the British Ambassadors at foreign Courts. According to the same print, several confidential friends of Maria Christina are to leave Paris in a few days in order to attend the opening of the Cortes on the 15th. "It appears," adds the *National*, "that she will proceed to Spain as soon as a vote of the Cortes shall have proclaimed the déchéance of Espartero. It is also known that the Cabinet of the Tuilleries likewise awaits that vote to send back an ambassador to Madrid."

Fifteen thousand electors of the Asturias are stated to have voted for the Count de Torreno, the news of whose death arrived but after the elections, and for M. Montes, the Minister of Finance, who is likely to enjoy great influence in the approaching Cortes.

The *Phare de Pyrenees* of the 6th says:—"On the 28th ult. it was believed at Barcelona that matters had reached their crisis. General Sanz had warned the foreign Consuls that the insurgents having fired on the troops stationed at Garcia, he had ordered the fort of Montjuich and the citadel to open their fire on such fortified parts of the town whence the troops might be fired on. The cavalry despatched from Valencia had arrived at Garcia. General Sanz continued to display great activity. The Isabella II. steamer had left for Valencia, conveying thither General Araoz. On the 2d, at noon, Prim attacked the position of Santa Eugenia, near Girona, where Ametller was forcing the people to raise fortifications on pain of death. After carrying it, and leaving a brigade with artillery before Girona, Prim moved with the remainder of his division (about 5,000 infantry, 800 cavalry, and six pieces of cannon), to Figueras, which he entered on the 3d. The Governor, nor of the fort of Figueras having refused to open its gates to the Queen's troops, Prim departed again on the morning of the 4th, with all his forces, to resume his position before Girona."

"The frontier," says a letter from Perpignan, of the 5th October, published in the *Journal de Toulouse*, "is covered with wandering Spaniards, who are awaiting the issue of events. Martial law has been proclaimed."

**FRANCE.**—Our private letter states that the fall in the French funds which took place on Saturday was wholly ascribable to the depression of British stock in London on Thursday. The Count de Sartiges, Secretary of Embassy at Constantinople, former Chargé d'Affaires *ad interim* at Athens, left Paris *en post* on Friday for the East.

Mdlle. Rachel has resumed her labours. The re-appearance of this eminent actress is hailed with delight, and that event has this season been accompanied with a report that the talented tragedian is about to quit a life of single blessedness, and unite herself "for better or worse" to a vaudevillist, who has played at the Théâtre Français. Public curiosity is lost in conjecture as to who is the happy man.

According to a return of the receipts of the Paris and Rouen Railroad, published by the *Journal des Chemins de Fer*, they had amounted, since its opening down to the 2nd of October, to 2,304,998 francs.

The *Courrier Français* says—"Since the arrival of the ex-President of Hayti in Paris, it has been ascertained that, instead of having placed, as has been previously stated, immense sums in the Spanish and English funds, he has, on the contrary, but a very small property. It is even said that M. A. Barrot, who has been appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to St. Domingo, has received instructions from the Minister of Foreign Affairs to endeavour, after having obtained compliance with the demands of France, to procure a pension for the ex-President."

**GREECE.**—The *Malta Mail* of the 29th ult. has the following from Athens:—

"On the morning of the 22d the Princess Oldenburg, sister of the Queen of Greece, embarked on board the Austrian steamer Baron Cubeck, at seven, a.m. The Queen was accompanied by the celebrated Baron Hesse, and by Baron Wurtzburg, son-in-law of Sir E. Lyons. About 60 Bavarians, ex-officers of the Guard, and many Bavarian civil servants, were on board. Prince Colocotroni, the King's Aide de Camp, the Austrian Ambassador and his lady, and many others, accompanied the Princess to Sutroki. The scene was very affecting. The Princess was accompanied on board by Otho and his Queen. The cheers of the people were deafening. The several ships of war in the Piraeus fired royal salutes, and manned yards. A little before seven o'clock the King and Queen disembarked, the steamer left, and in time arrived at Sutroki, where the noble visitor was cordially received. Cheers everywhere followed, and cries of 'Long live the Constitution' were everywhere heard. At Nauplia, where disturbances were expected, everything went off in a quiet and orderly manner. On arriving at Patras, the Princess, hearing of some existing ill-feeling, would not disembark. Her doctor, however, was not so prudent, and landed in full uniform, with several Bavarian decorations on his breast. He was obliged again to seek refuge on board, having both stoned and hooted."

The same journal gives the following extract of a letter from Zante, Sept. 20:—

"England, France, and Russia, are agreed on procuring the abdication of King Otto, and then of placing on the throne of Greece his Royal Highness Prince George of Cambridge, born 26th March, 1819; the object of this Prince in coming to the Ionian Islands with the title of Commander of the Troops, is to be within a short distance of his kingdom, which will be increased by the cession of Thessaly and part of the empire to the Gulf of Valona, with the Ionian Islands (Corfu excepted) and the Island of Candia; in which case the debt of 60,000,000 of francs due to the three Powers will be remitted."

The Prince will marry the second daughter of the Emperor Nicholas, named Olga (Helen), born the 30th of August, 1822. To France, then, will be given (with the consent of the other two powers) the absolute dominion of Algiers, and the Regency of Tunis, over which countries will reign one of the sons of Louis Philippe.

"Finally, to Russia will be granted Moldavia and Wallachia, with the Duke of Leuchtenburg, son-in-law of the Emperor Nicholas, as King. Thus, in a short time, all jealousy and political animosity will cease!"

**AMERICA.**—The fast-sailing ship *Hibernia*, Captain Bunting, arrived at Liverpool on Sunday, bringing New York papers to the day of her sailing, the 19th ult., inclusive. She has made a quick passage of eighteen days, but has only two passengers. The *Garrick* arrived at New York on the 18th. The news by this arrival possesses no political importance.

**FORGERY.**—This crime is on the increase in the United States, where the dollar notes afford great facility. In addition to the case of Saunders, lately described in this journal, the last arrival of papers supplies the particulars of a forgery of drafts at New Haven, to the amount of 2,425 dollars, by R. C. Wetmore, navy-agent, at New York; and others by S. C. Winston, late keeper of a shoe-store at Shokoehill, Richmond, Virginia, for 5,000 dollars, the greater portion of which had been discounted by the banks.

**AUSTRALIA.**—**THE LATE MASSACRE OF NATIVES.**—**MELBOURNE,** PORT PHILIP, JUNE 5.—Richard Hill, Henry Beswick, and George Bates, were placed at the bar, charged with having shot several natives in a tea-tree scrub near Messrs. Smith and Osbrey's station, at a place named Mustin's Creek, about the latter end of February, 1842. It appeared from the evidence of George Creek, about another person named M'Guinness, that about the latter end of February, 1842, George Bates came to Arabin's hut, and requested to have the loan of his gun, to shoot a large kangaroo. Arabin loaded his gun with ball, and gave it to him. He then went to the door of his hut, and saw Messrs. Hill, Beswick, Bates, and four

others, leave his master's hut on horseback, all armed with guns. M'Guinness said to Arabin, as perhaps the gentlemen might require the kangaroo dogs, he would follow with them and see the sport. M'Guinness returned about twenty minutes afterwards, and likewise the gentlemen on horseback. Arabin saw Messrs. Hill and Beswick with some black fellows' weapons in their hands; and asked M'Guinness what sport they had. M'Guinness answered the party had been shooting blacks, not kangaroos. Bates returned him his gun unloaded. M'Guinness had been examined on a previous day, and stated on his approach with the kangaroo dogs he heard several shots fired, and perceived two blacks running from the tea-tree scrub, from whence the sound of the shots came. Mr. Sievwright came to the station three days afterwards, and stated a most barbarous outrage had been committed by a party of white persons, a few days previous, they having murdered four innocent native women and one child at Mustin's Creek, and offered a reward of £50 to find out the murderers. He said it was the same thing as coming to a settler's hut and shooting their wives and children. Mr. Sievwright, after holding an examination on the bodies of the poor murdered natives, ordered their remains to be buried. On a further examination, the three persons at the bar were finally committed for trial at the ensuing criminal sessions, which were to commence on the 15th June. The above dreadful affair has created a great sensation here, several of the parties implicated being settlers and their overseers. The length of time since the crime was committed (nearly seventeen months since) marks the mysterious ways of Providence, in sooner or later bringing forward evil doers to justice.

Mr. Boyd's steamboat *Seahorse*, on her passage from Port Philip to Sydney went on shore on a reef of rocks, near the entrance to Launceston river, on the night of the 2nd of June last. Her engine is broken to pieces, besides other serious injury, and she is supposed to be a total wreck. Crew and passengers saved, and likewise part of her cargo.

## CHINA AND INDIA.

The Oriental steamer arrived at Malta on the 1st instant, without, we regret to say, the Indian mail, which had not reached Alexandria when she left. She brings Captain Malcolm, the bearer of the treaty between this country and the Emperor of China, the ratifications of which were exchanged on the 23d of June on the island of Hong-Kong. It is inferred that the delay of the second mail has been occasioned by the loss of the first, the routine of the service having been delayed by the loss of the Memnon. The Oriental conveys to England the crew and passengers of the Memnon.

The advices from Hong-Kong are to the 27th of July; from Calcutta to the 10th of August.

These advices were brought to Suez by the Hindostan (the intermediate mail), and do not embrace the usual accounts from Bombay. The dates are somewhat later than those of the mail lost in the Memnon. Of that ill-fated ship this arrival supplies us with no information in addition to that which we published last week.

The following is a list of passengers by the Oriental, most of whom arrived at Suez by the Hindostan:—

Colonel Malcolm, Mr. and Mrs. Kellett, Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. Lane and two children, Mr. Soames, Mr. W. Allen and servant; Dr. and Mrs. Dickson, three children, and servant; Capt. Doolan, Capt. Boland, Capt. and Mrs. Drummond, Capt. Hogge, Lieut. Olpherts, Mr. Scallam and child, Mr. Watson and servant, Mrs. Deans Campbell, Mrs. M'Quhai and child, Mr. Church; Mrs. Parker, three children, and servant; Mr. G. Walters, Captain Stead, Dr. Smyth, Mr. Thompson, Captain and Mrs. Rainey, child, and servant; Masters Cooper (three), and servant, Mr. S. S. Smith, Major-General Considine, Captain Laurence, Captain M'Clervy, Capt. Stanley, Mrs. Dunkin, Mr. J. H. Young, Hon. Mr. Moneton, Lieut.-Col. Burroughs, Captain Wise, Mr. Hodgkinson, Mr. Mackintosh, Dr. C. Campbell, Mr. Nott, Mr. Behu; Mr. and Mrs. Grant, two children, and servant; Miss White, Mr. G. Howe, Mr. Foster, Mr. Enoch, Mr. G. Tiel, Mr. Stirling, Mrs. Hunne, Capt. Barker, Lieut. Crewe, Mr. F. Burr, Lieut. Kinhead, Captain Dawson, Capt. and Mrs. Watts, Mr. Arbuthnot, Lieut. Kirby, Captain Seton, Lieut. F. Jackson, Mr. John Grant, Lieut. Gubbet, Mrs. Palfreyman, Major Montrouz, Lieut. G. Selby, Mr. J. Putt; Rev. J. Wenham, Mrs. Wenham, Miss Wenham, and Miss C. Wenham; Capt. Garrow, Lieut. Crawford, Lieut. Southey, Mrs. Tomba and servant, Mr. Webster, Capt. Kellett, R.N., Mr. Harker, Mr. P. Johnstone, Mr. Downes, R.N., Count Stozelecki, Rev. Mr. Mahoney, Mr. and Mrs. Abro, Mr. Blumer, &c.; in all 110 passengers.

We subjoin the most important portions of the new Chinese treaty, but cannot find room for the items of the tariff, which are comparatively unimportant to our readers. The new system was to commence at Canton on the 27th of July, on which day the functions of the Hong merchants, and the complications connected with the ancient order of things, ceased and determined. The other ports, Amoy, Fuchow-foo, Ningpo, and Shanghai, could not be opened without a special edict to that effect from the Emperor; but that edict was expected at Hong-Kong from Pekin about the middle of September.

G. Tradescant Lay, Esq., has been appointed British consul at Canton, *pro tem.*; R. Thom, Esq., was to act as interpreter; and Messrs. Meadows and Meredith were to assist in the consular office.

By the proclamation of the Imperial Commissioner we observe that the trade is to be open to *all nations*; but whether other nations are to be permitted to have consuls at the five ports is not stated.

The Hong debts have now been fully liquidated—the richer of the Hong merchants having each paid large amounts; the contribution of Howqua is said to be a million of dollars.

One of the greatest difficulties which is likely to be experienced at Canton is the want of warehousing room. Three of the factories still remain in ruins, and the space available in the others is very inadequate. Howqua, it seems, refuses to propose to repair or rebuild one unless an agreement is entered into to pay an enormous rent, far beyond what was formerly paid, and that was sufficiently exorbitant.

We observe that Major Aldrich has proposed that the town of Victoria should be fortified on an extensive scale. His proposal has been forwarded to the Home Government for their consideration, without, however, being recommended for adoption by his excellency the governor.

The regulations for trade and the tariff, we are advised, have given universal satisfaction to the mercantile community, the scale of duties fixed by the latter being exceedingly moderate when compared with what used to be paid formerly.

We are informed, in reference to Lord Aberdeen's communication to Sir H. Pottinger, recommending or permitting him to prohibit the import or storing of opium at Hong-Kong, that his excellency has strongly urged upon Government the propriety of not interfering with the opium trade; and we also learn that the Imperial Commissioner and the other high mandarins have expressed themselves to the effect that the British Government ought not to interfere, but leave the Chinese to interfere with the opium trade themselves.

## PROCLAMATION.

Sir Henry Pottinger, Bart., G.C.B., our Britannic Majesty's Plenipotentiary, &c., &c., in China, has the gratification to announce, for the general information and guidance of all subjects of her said Majesty, that he has concluded and sealed, with the High Commissioner appointed by his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of China to treat with him, a Commercial Treaty, stipulated for in the Definitive Treaty of Peace, signed at Nanking, on the 20th day of August, 1842, and the ratifications of which Definitive Treaty of Peace have been lately exchanged under the signs manual and seals of her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, &c., and his Majesty the Emperor of China.

Her Britannic Majesty's Plenipotentiary, &c., now publishes the export and import tariff, and the regulations of trade, which have been, after the most searching scrutiny and examination, fixed and finally agreed upon, and which tariff and regulations of trade are to be promulgated in Chinese, simultaneously with this proclamation, accompanied by a proclamation on the part of the Imperial Commissioner, &c.

Her Britannic Majesty's Plenipotentiary, &c., trusts that the provisions of the commercial treaty will be found in practice mutually advantageous, beneficial, and just, as regards the interests, the honour, and the future augmented prosperity of the governments of the two mighty contracting empires, and their subjects; and his Excellency most solemnly and urgently calls upon all his subjects of the British Crown, individually and collectively, by their allegiance to their Sovereign, by their duty to their country, by their own personal reputation, respect, and good name, and by the integrity and honesty which is due from them as men, to the imperial rights of the Emperor of China, not only to strictly conform and act up to the said provisions of the commercial treaty, but to spurn, decry, and make known to the world any base, unprincipled, and traitorous overtures which they, or their agents, or employés, may receive from, or which may be in any shape made to them, by any subject of China—whether officially connected with the Government or not—towards entering into any collusion or scheme for the purpose of evading, or acting in contravention to, the said provisions of the commercial treaty.

Her Britannic Majesty's Plenipotentiary, &c., will not allow himself to anticipate or suppose, that the appeal which he now makes to all her Majesty's subjects will be unheeded or overlooked, by even a single individual; but at the same time it is his duty, in the responsible and unprecedented situation in which he has been placed by the course of events, to distinctly intimate, that he is determined, by every means at his disposal, to see the provisions of the commercial treaty fulfilled by all who choose to engage in future in commerce with China; and that, in any case where he may receive well-grounded representations from her Majesty's Consuls, or from the Chinese authorities, that such provisions of the commercial treaty have been evaded (or have been attempted to be so), he will adopt the most stringent and decided measures against the offending parties; and where his present powers may not fully authorise and sanction such measures as may seem to him fitting, he will respectfully trust that the Legislature of Great Britain will hold him indemnified for adopting them, in an emergency directly compromising the national honour, dignity, and good faith in the estimation of the Government of China, and the eyes of other nations. God save the Queen. Dated at Government House, at Victoria, Hong-Kong, this 22nd day of July, 1843.

HENRY POTTINGER.

GENERAL REGULATIONS UNDER WHICH THE BRITISH TRADE IS TO BE CONDUCTED AT THE FIVE PORTS OF CANTON, AMOY, FUCHOW, NINGPO, AND SHANGAI.

I. PILOTS.—Whenever a British merchantman shall arrive off any of the five ports opened to trade, viz., Canton, Amoy, Fuchow, Ningpo, and Shanghai, pilots shall be allowed to take her immediately into port; and, in like manner, when such British ship shall have settled all legal rates and charges, and is about to return home, pilots shall be immediately granted to take her to sea, without any stoppages or delay regarding the remuneration to be given to those pilots: that will determine it with due reference to the distance gone over, the risks run, &c.

II. CUSTOM-HOUSE GUARDS.—The Chinese superintendent of customs, at each port, will adopt the means that he may judge most proper to prevent the revenue suffering by fraud or smuggling; whenever the pilots shall have brought any British merchantman into port, the superintendent of customs will depute one or two trusty custom-house officers, whose duty it will be to watch against frauds on the revenue; those will either live in a boat or stay on board the English ship, as may best suit their convenience. Their food and expenses will be supplied them day to day from the Custom-house, and they may not have any fee of their own whatever given to them by the commanders or consignees: should they break this regulation, they shall be punished proportionately to the amount exacted.

III. MASTERS OF SHIPS REPORTING THEMSELVES ON ARRIVAL.—Whenever a British vessel shall have cast anchor at any one of the above-mentioned ports, the captain will, within twenty-four hours after arrival, proceed to the British Consulate and report his ship's papers, bills of lading, manifests, &c., in the hands of the Consul; failing to do which he will subject himself to a penalty of 200 dollars.

For presenting a false manifest, the penalty will be 500 dollars.

For breaking bulk and commencing to discharge before due permission shall be obtained, the penalty will be 500 dollars, and confiscation of the goods so discharged.

The Consuls having taken possession of the ship's papers, will immediately send a written communication to the superintendents of customs, specifying the registered tonnage of the ship, and the particulars of the cargo she has on board; all of which being done in due form, permission will then be given to discharge the dues levied as provided for in the tariff.

IV. COMMERCIAL DEALINGS BETWEEN ENGLISH AND CHINESE MERCHANTS.—It having been stipulated that English merchants may trade with whatever native merchants they please, should any Chinese merchants fraudulently abscond, or incur debts which they are unable to discharge, the Chinese authorities, on complaint being made thereof, will, of course, do their utmost to bring the offenders to justice. It must, however, be distinctly understood that, if the defaulter really cannot be found, or be dead, or bankrupt, and there be not whereabouts to pay, the English merchant may not appeal to the former custom of the Hong merchants, paying for one another, and can no longer expect their losses made good to them.

The regulations from

The nature of these attacks appears to have been most sudden, those men who had led impetuous lives being the most predisposed to them. The last death we have to record amongst the officers is that of Lieut. Pottinger, of the Bombay 15th regiment of Native Infantry.

The whole of the Hyderabad force had returned to that station, where the Sehwan Brigade, under Col. Roberts, had also joined. Sickness, though not to the same extent, or of the same violent and sudden nature, still existed by the last accounts, and considerable apprehension was felt that on the fall of the river, and the consequent subsidence of the inundations, disease would be still more prevalent.

The evil of which Sir C. Napier has already made so strong a report—the paucity of European officers—continued to be experienced to even a more injurious extent, owing to the number of casualties caused either in the field or by sickness, as also consequent on the heavy list of officers rendered incapable of any duty from fever and other illness. The same deficiency was felt at Kurrachee and Sukkur.

At Kurrachee and Sukkur the troops had enjoyed better health than at Hyderabad; and though the sick lists were tolerably heavy, the stations, particularly Sukkur, were rather popular than otherwise.

From Sukkur, a force, consisting of a wing of the 55th Regiment Native Infantry, and three companies from the 9th and 10th Regiment Native Infantry respectively, together with four guns from Captain Cornish's Camel Battery, and a detail of Chamberlain's Horse, had crossed over to Koree, where they remained for some time, expecting to have to march towards Gotekee, where Meer Ali Mahomed had taken up a position with a party of followers, threatening the Khypore districts. The state of the country, intersected as it is by numerous canals and water-courses, at this time overflowing, was much against the movement, particularly as the baggage and guns were entirely dependent upon camel transport and draught. Ali Morad, the Khypore Ameer, marched against the enemy in the interim, when they dispersed, and took to the hilly districts across the river, when the whole detachment returned to Sukkur. During the time they were encamped here, a melancholy accident occurred through the upsetting of a boat, by which Lieut. Horne, the Adjutant of the 55th Regiment, lost his life. His body was carried down the stream, and was not recovered for some days. He was a very promising officer, and greatly regretted, not only in his own regiment, but in the whole brigade. Two other officers, who were with him at the time, had a narrow escape, and only saved themselves by being good swimmers. It is rumoured that a cantonment will be formed at Koree, it being considered a more preferable situation for a permanent station than Sukkur. A garrison would, of course, be still maintained at Sukkur.

All officers on staff employ belonging to corps in Scinde, who can be spared from their appointments, have been ordered to join their regiments. Capt. Baker, of the Engineers, in charge of the canals west of the Jumna, has been ordered down to survey the rivers, canals, and forests of Scinde; and Captain Keith Young, Deputy Judge-Advocate at the Presidency, has also been directed to proceed immediately to take charge of the duties of that department in the new province; he leaves in the Queen steamer for Bombay, as also does General Simpson, of her Majesty's 29th Foot, who is placed at the disposal of Sir C. Napier, and who it is understood is to be second in command of the force.

It is rumoured that her Majesty's 9th Lancers, and the 13th or Prince Albert's Light Infantry, will both proceed in this direction at the commencement of the cold weather, marching through the province to Kurachee, where they will embark for England early next year, their services being made available on their way if found necessary. Sir Jasper Nicholls, the late Commander-in-chief, also follows the same route with his family, and expects to sail from Bombay during the cold weather. It is rumoured that a troop of European horse artillery will be added to the force from Kurnaul or Loodiana before very long.

The recent disturbances in the Punjab, together with those still existing at Gujrat, have given rise to a report, very generally credited, that a large force will be assembled in the cold weather, to be ready in case of necessity.

We regret to learn that the European corps at the new hill-stations, more particularly at Subathoo, have been far from healthy this season. We trust, however, that this circumstance may not be looked upon as any argument against the general salubrity of these stations.

The Commander-in-Chief has stopped the furloughs and promotion in the 20th Regiment Native Infantry at Nusseerabad, on account of certain disturbances as connected with a quarrel between them and the Lascars and drivers of the artillery, and the subsequent inquiry into the matter by the native commission and non-commission ranks, as well as the privates of the corps. The penalty is a serious one, but apparently fully deserved.

We perceive by the Madras papers that the 5th Regiment of Cavalry, in the Nizam's service, has been reorganised and placed upon the same footing as the other four regiments of that efficient service.

In the obituary of the month we regret to have to include the names of Captain James Oliver, of the 73rd Regiment of Native Infantry, and Lieutenant John Staples Alexander, of the Engineers, both of whom died at Delhi; Lieutenant Alexander Fraser, of the 45th Regiment of Native Infantry, and Lieutenant William D. Goodyear, of the 47th Regiment of Native Infantry, both of whom died at Benares. From Madras we learn the demise of Captain William Drysdale, of the 15th Madras Native Infantry, and Captain W. P. Deas, of the 6th M. L. G., Deputy Adjutant General of the Mysore Division.

At Cawnpore a court-martial has been held upon two officers of her Majesty's 50th Regiment, the result of which has been published in general orders. The officers in question, Lieut. Mouat and Assistant-Surgeon Burke, were severally sentenced, the former to be reprimanded and the latter to be dismissed, which last sentence, however, was remitted, at the recommendation of the court, by the Commander-in-chief.

The whole affair appears to have arisen in an altercation between the parties, during which impetuous and insulting language passed on both sides.

General Cartwright and the officers at Barrackpore gave a ball and supper to the Governor-General on Monday, the 24th ult., and General Considine and the officers of her Majesty's 10th Regiment entertained him at dinner at their mess on the 3rd inst. Brigadier Frith and the officers of artillery at Dum Dum also gave him a dinner, ball, and supper, on the 11th inst. This regiment gave a similar party last month to Major Anderson, C.B., of that regiment, on his return from Afghanistan, where he had much distinguished himself; and another a short time previous to Major Eldred Pottinger, C.B., of the Bombay Artillery, whose gallant conduct during a series of years, and in the most trying circumstances, had reflected credit upon that branch of the service.

On the 7th inst. the Semaphor reported that the Samaran, with Sir Hugh Gough on board, had arrived at Sand Heads that morning, and three guns from the fort gave the pre-arranged signal for preparations to be made for his reception. In the course of the day it was announced that he would land at half-past five o'clock p.m. The troops were accordingly drawn up, and all the staff of the garrison at Calcutta were in attendance, but a Semaphoric notice arriving that he had only passed Hooghly Point at half-past four p.m., and that he would not land until the following morning, the troops returned to their quarters.

The next morning they were on the ground again at half past five o'clock, drawn up in front of the Governor-General's ghaut, her Majesty's 10th Regiment on one side, and the reserve guard from Barrackpore on the other, forming a street; all the military officers at the presidency and a number of civilians, including most of the secretariat officers, were assembled at the ghaut to receive his Excellency, who arrived in the Irrawaddy steamer, about half-past six, and immediately landed under the usual salute, attended by two of his staff and by Colonel Warren, the Town Major, and Captain Hillier, aide-de-camp to the Governor-General, who had been sent to meet him. After an introduction to several of the officers present, and addressing a few words to those with whom he was previously acquainted, he walked through the street formed by the troops, and then, getting into a carriage that was waiting for him, proceeded to the government house in the fort, which was prepared for his reception.

We are happy to state that the gallant general appeared to be in excellent health and spirits.

## IRELAND.

### PROCLAMATION AGAINST REPEAL MEETINGS.

Great excitement prevailed in Dublin during the whole of Saturday last, owing to the sudden and unexpected arrival of the Lord-Lieutenant and the Lord Chancellor, it being understood that measures were about to be adopted respecting the meeting which had been announced to take place at Clontarf on Sunday. On Saturday morning a privy council was held at the Castle, which was attended by the Lord-Lieutenant, the Lord Chancellor, Lord Donoughmore, Lord Eliot, F. Blackburne (the Master of the Rolls), Sir E. Blakeney, the Attorney-General, and the Right Hon. Frederick Shaw. At the council the following proclamation was agreed upon, and in the afternoon it was posted in conspicuous places throughout the city, policemen being appointed to prevent its being torn down:

"BY THE LORD-LIEUTENANT AND COUNCIL OF IRELAND.

### A PROCLAMATION.

"DE GREY.—Whereas it has been publicly announced that a meeting is to take place at or near Clontarf, on Sunday, the 8th of October instant, for the alleged purpose of petitioning Parliament for a repeal of the legislative union between Great Britain and Ireland:

"And whereas advertisements and placards have been printed and extensively circulated, calling on those persons who propose to attend the said meeting on horseback, to meet and form in procession, and to march to the said meeting in military order and array:

"And whereas meetings of large numbers of persons have been already held in different parts of Ireland, under the like pretence, at several of which meetings a seditious and inflammatory nature has been addressed to the persons there assembled, calculated and intended to excite discontent and disaffection in the minds of her Majesty's subjects, and to bring into hatred and contempt the Government and Constitution of the country, as by law established:

"And whereas at some of the said meetings such seditious and inflammatory language has been used by persons who have signified their intention of being present at, and taking part in, the said meeting so announced to be held at or near Clontarf:

"And whereas the said intended meeting is calculated to excite reasonable and well-grounded apprehension that the motives and objects of the persons to be assembled thereto are not the fair legal exercise of constitutional rights and privileges, but to bring into hatred and contempt the Government and Constitution of the United Kingdom as by law established, and to accomplish alterations in the laws and constitution of the realm, by intimidation and the demonstration of physical force:

"Now we, the Lord Lieutenant, by and with the advice of her Majesty's Privy Council, being satisfied that the said intended meeting so proposed to be held at or near Clontarf, as aforesaid, can only tend to serve the ends of factious and seditious persons, and to the violation of the public peace, do hereby strictly caution and forewarn all persons whatsoever, that they do abstain from attendance at the

same meeting: and we do hereby give notice, that if, in defiance of this our proclamation, the said meeting shall take place, all persons attending the same shall be proceeded against according to law. And we do hereby order and enjoin all magistrates and officers entrusted with the preservation of the public peace, and others whom it may concern, to be aiding and assisting in the execution of the law in preventing the said meeting, and in the effectual dispersion and suppression of the same, and in the detection and prosecution of those who, after this notice, shall offend in the respects aforesaid.

"Given at the Council Chamber in Dublin, this 7th day of October, 1843.

"E. B. SUGDEN, Chancellor.

"DONOUGHMORE.

"ELIOT.

"F. BLACKBURNE.

"E. BLAKENEY.

"FREDERICK SHAW.

"T. B. C. SMITH.

"God save the Queen."

The agitators had been sitting in a committee-room for some time previously, but it was repeatedly announced that no public meeting would take place, but soon after Mr. O'Connell had read the proclamation, he suddenly started up and told the committee to accompany him to the room in which the public meetings of the association are held. Mr. O'Connell placed himself in the chair and was received with uproarious applause.

A voice.—"We'll get repeal in spite of them (tremendous roar)."

Mr. O'Connell said the reason he came there to take the chair was in compliment to his Liverpool and Manchester friends who had kindly come to aid in the great demonstration of Sunday. He wished to explain to them the state of affairs as they actually stood, and the measure he intended taking in consequence. They were not, perhaps, aware that the government had issued a proclamation, and although it was, he declared, illegal, he thought it better not to allow them to have a triumph over the people, but to put them in the wrong, and put off the meeting, rather than have it accompanied by any species of violence (hear).

The proclamation was delayed until three o'clock this day, the latest hour possible, and half the people that intended to be at the meeting could not, in the ordinary course, have heard of it; but he had resolved to issue a counter notice, calling on the people not to assemble there to-morrow, though he did not allow that government document to be at all legal (hear, hear). Let them not think that it would interfere with the progress of the repeal agitation (cheers); but if they held the meeting to-morrow disturbance might ensue, and his business was to keep the people safe (cheers).

He had therefore thought it right to get a notice printed, cautioning the people in the country parts from coming into the town (Hear). He would send down the notice by that night's post to Tara, Kells, Navan, and all the other towns and villages whose multitudes would have poured in, and to every Catholic clergyman in that part of the country, cautioning them against holding the meeting. There would, therefore, be no meeting; and if any one were speculating on the blood of the people they would be disappointed. (Loud cheers.)

He thought the conduct of the Government very strange; this was to have been almost the last of their meetings. He had gone through Ireland, and it certainly did not look well that they did not send out their proclamation till three o'clock that day, when, but for his activity, the notices he thought right to issue might not reach the people. However, he looked on the proclamation as an accommodation, for there was not another meeting advertised. He might have held one or two on his way to Darrynane, but no day for any of them was fixed. (Hear.)

He thought it his duty to give this intimation for the sake of his friends from Manchester and Liverpool, and he could assure them that the repeal cause, so far from being tarnished by this salutary act, should receive an additional stimulus, and every one should be encouraged thereby to advocate the repeal of the union. (Cheers.) The usual weekly meeting would take place on Monday, and the dinner would take place on Monday evening. Mr. O'Connell then left the chair.

The following counter-proclamation, surmounted by the harp and crown, was afterwards issued:

### PROCLAMATION OF MR. O'CONNELL.

#### NOTICE.

"Whereas, there has appeared under the signatures of E. B. Sugden, C. Donoughmore, Eliot, F. Blackburne, E. Blakeney, Fred. Shaw, T. B. C. Smith; a paper being, or purporting to be, a proclamation drawn up in very loose and inaccurate terms, and manifestly misrepresenting known facts, the object of which appears to be to prevent the public meeting intended to be held to-morrow, the 8th inst., at Clontarf, to petition parliament for the repeal of the baleful and destructive measure of the legislative union:

"And whereas, such proclamation has not appeared until late in the afternoon of (this day) Saturday, the 7th inst., so that it is utterly impossible that the knowledge of its existence could be communicated in the usual official channels, or by the post, in time to have its contents known to the persons intending to meet at Clontarf for the purpose of petitioning as aforesaid, whereby ill-disposed persons may have an opportunity, under colour of said proclamation, to provoke breaches of the peace, or commit violence on persons intending to proceed peacefully and legally to said intended meeting:

"We, therefore, the Committee of the Loyal National Repeal Association, do most earnestly request and entreat that all well-disposed persons will, immediately on receiving this intimation, repair to their own dwellings, and not place themselves in peril of any collision, or of receiving any ill-treatment whatsoever.

"And we do further inform such persons that, without yielding in anything to the unfounded allegations in said alleged proclamation, we deem it prudent and wise, and above all things, humane, to declare that said meeting is abandoned, and is not to be held.—Signed, by order,

DANIEL O'CONNELL.

"Saturday, 7th October, three p.m., 1843."

Resolved, that the above cautionary notice be transmitted by express to the Very Reverend and Reverend gentlemen who signed the requisition for the Clontarf repeat meeting, and to all adjacent districts, so as to prevent the influx of persons coming to the intended meeting."

Tom Steele appeared at the Corn Exchange door, in a coach and four, supplied with a large bundle of printed copies of this document, which he was to distribute in all parts of the counties of Dublin and Meath that he could reach on Saturday evening and the next morning. Expresses were also sent off to all the parish priests in the country whose flocks were supposed likely to contribute attendants at the meeting. A person was sent from the Corn Exchange to see the platform removed, and in fact every means that could be thought of were adopted for making known the fact that the meeting was prohibited. To increase the excitement, about one thousand Irish Peepers, resident in Liverpool, Manchester, &c., had chartered one of the City of Dublin steamers, and arrived in Dublin about ten o'clock, to attend the Clontarf meeting. They were an exceedingly well-dressed and comfortable-looking body of men.

The Commander of the Forces issued orders to have all the men confined to barracks. Accordingly, at the Royal Barracks, Richmond Barracks, Islandbridge, and Beggars-bush, all the guards were doubled, and the men kept in readiness to fall in at a moment's notice. At the Castle the guards were not only doubled, but two extra companies of foot and a squadron of Dragoons were quartered in some of the office buildings. In the course of the day the Pigeon House fort was placed in a state of siege. The guns already mounted were made ready for instant action, and others were run out so as to command the Clontarf shore.

In the morning the 34th Regiment arrived at Kingstown from Glasgow. It was intended to disembark at the North Wall; but owing to the strong gale and the state of the tide, the steamer ran into Kingstown harbour. They disembarked about 10 o'clock, and came by railway into town. On crossing Carlisle-bridge, to proceed to the Royal Barracks, the assembled crowd gave them three cheers, which the officers in command mistaking for a hostile movement, ordered the regiment "to halt" which was followed by "fix bayonets;" upon which the crowd gave three additional cheers! The regiment then marched quietly to barracks.

In the evening the Rhadamanthus war-steamer arrived at Kingstown harbour with a portion of the 87th Royal Irish Fusiliers on board. They disembarked on Sunday morning.

At an early hour on Sunday morning, a large body of troops, in full marching order, 60 rounds of ammunition having been served out to each man, proceeded to the ground at Clontarf, where it was intended to hold the monster meeting. On Saturday night, by order of the committee of the Repeal Association, the platform which had been erected was taken down, and all the preparations for the meeting that had been made were entirely removed. The place of the intended meeting was "Conquer Hill," which is on the Howth side of Clontarf, very near the entrance into Dollymount. Numerous tents for the accommodation of parties attending the meeting had been erected in the vicinity, but they were all removed at an early hour. From nine in the morning, the city was all excitement. Every species of vehicle was put in requisition by parties anxious to view the scene of operations. Thousands of equestrians and pedestrians moved towards Clontarf to see the military display. On moving towards the ground, the first thing that attracted attention was a picquet of the 5th Dragoon Guards, stationed on the Clontarf side of the Dublin and Drogheda Railway, near Brierly's Baths. Several staff officers with orderlies were observed patrolling up and down, among whom Lord Cardigan, Col. Frith, and some officers of the Horse Artillery, were distinguished. At the approach to Clontarf, the 5th Dragoon Guards was stationed. The men were all dismounted, as on parade, ready to mount. The men were all accounted for active duty—each man and horse being provisioned for 24 hours.

At Clontarf Green the 60th Rifles were stationed. Their arms were piled, and the men standing at-ease in divisions. They wore not the shako, but their service caps, and each man had sixty rounds of ammunition. Towards the Sheds of Clontarf there was one brigade of the Royal Horse Artillery, with two six-pounders limbered, and ready in all respects for instant action. Further on, the 11th (Prince Albert's) Hussars were stationed—the men were dismounted, and in the same position as the 5th Dragoon Guards. Passing through the Sheds of Clontarf, the 54th reg. of foot were found drawn up in line—standing-at-ease, with their arms piled before them. The men looked fatigued.

On ascending to "Conquer Hill," where the intended meeting was to have been held, it was found to be entirely deserted. There were no troops there, nor were there any people in its vicinity.

Along the entire line—nearly four miles—the people were passing and re-passing in hundreds. There was no possibility of a crowd collecting at any one spot, as the people were confined to the road, which is bounded on one side, and the fields, the property of Mr. Vernon, on the other, into which access was denied, Mr. Vernon being on the spot to prevent trespass. There was no manifestation of public feeling whatever. The vast crowds appeared influenced only by a feeling of curiosity. There was neither "cheering" nor "groaning;" and, indeed, it would have been impossible for the multitudes along the line to have conducted themselves in a more orderly and peaceful manner. The troops on the ground also behaved well, and presented no obstacle to the people passing and re-passing.

At four o'clock, Mr. Steele, who had been indefatigably occupied in inducing the people to depart from Clontarf, returned towards town, followed by a great number of carts and a considerable body of pedestrians. There was no cheering or noise of any kind. The voice of Mr. Steele (who bore a small green branch in his hand) was alone heard, calling out quietly but emphatically, "Home, home!" and the

people, in all directions, most readily obeyed the command. About six o'clock, the neighbourhood of Clontarf became free from the crowds which thronged that village during the day, and all appearing peaceable the troops were ordered to march back to their quarters, which was done in their usual orderly manner.

At twelve o'clock on Monday, the usual weekly meeting of the Repeal Association was held at the Abbey-street Theatre, as the Corn Exchange was found insufficient to accommodate the thousands who sought admission.

Mr. O'Connell entered by the stage-door, and was received with shouts of applause. Mr. J. O'Connell, on the motion of Mr. O'Connell, was appointed to the chair. He shortly addressed the meeting, and said that the guides of the people would stand by them for repeal. Mr. Handley, from Manchester, presented an address from the Repealers of that town to Mr. O'Connell. Mr. O'Connell replied, and urged the necessity of caution on the part of the people at the present crisis.

## THE GREEK REVOLUTION.—STEAM EXCURSION FROM ENGLAND TO CONSTANTINOPLE.



THE TAGUS PREPARING TO SAIL FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

The Peninsular and Oriental Company's splendid steam ship, Tagus, of 900 tons measurement and 300 horse power, has just returned from performing the third experimental voyage between England and Turkey.

The passengers, during these three trips, have invariably expressed themselves in terms of the highest praise and delight; and certainly an opportunity has thus been afforded the public, especially those who are in pursuit of health, of pleasure, or business, of seeing and enjoying some of the most celebrated and most beautiful localities in the Mediterranean and the Levant; and this too without any trouble, in a short space of time, on board a vessel abounding with luxuries, and at a moderate outlay.



GIBRALTAR, FROM THE SEA.

The mercantile community have expressed the greatest anxiety for the permanent establishment of a regular line of steam vessels between England and Constantinople; but, unless the company can extend their present contract arrangements with the post-office authorities as to carrying also the mails between England, Greece, and Turkey, it is feared that the receipts from goods and passengers alone, will not defray the actual expenses necessarily attendant on such an undertaking, carried out at least on the scale it ought to be.



THE GREAT HARBOUR, MALTA.

It cannot but be interesting to our readers in general, to be enabled to form some idea of the principal places visited by the Tagus during the performance of these voyages; we have, therefore, much pleasure in presenting them with a series of views relating thereto, accompanied by explanatory notes, which, although necessarily brief from the short stay made at each place, are still quite sufficient to elucidate the pictorial illustrations they relate to.

We embarked on board the Tagus on the 15th of August, and soon afterwards this noble vessel took her departure from Southampton, freighted with a full cargo of merchandise, but with only twelve passengers, although she has ample accommodation for ninety persons. We glided rapidly and majestically down the Southampton waters, and passing through the "Needles," proceeded down the English Channel, crossed the Bay of Biscay, made the coast of Spain on the third day, entered and passed through the Straits of Gibraltar with almost railroad speed, the vessel passing the land at the rate of fifteen miles an hour; and thus we reached Gibraltar on the 21st. The current in the Straits, or Gut of Gibraltar, always runs from the Atlantic into the Mediterranean; to counteract which it is supposed that there is an under-current running the other way.

The appearance of the celebrated Fortress of Gibraltar, both on entering the bay, and also from the anchorage, is as beautiful as it is astonishing; while the view from the signal station on the centre peak of the rock is truly magnificent. The number, the extent, and the prodigious strength of the military works, together with the vast gal-

leries excavated in the solid rock, bristling at various points with ordnance of the heaviest calibre, excite admiration. Within the last few years, fortifications have been added to this already impregnable fortress, on various parts of which at least 1,200 pieces of ordnance are mounted, which completely command the approaches from the land or sea. A new lighthouse, 170 feet high, has also been just erected on Europa Point, which will be of great service to navigation.

In four days and a half after quitting Gibraltar, the Tagus entered the great harbour of Malta, on the 26th.

We landed at once, being naturally anxious not to lose any of the time allowed us, to see as many as possible of the various striking objects contained in this interesting British colony. Although so small, this island may truly be said to be the most important one possessed by Great Britain. It is scarcely second to Gibraltar as a military stronghold; it is the station of her Mediterranean fleet; it is the connecting link between England and India: it is, in short, the master-key of the Mediterranean and the Levant. Valetta, the capital of Malta, is a very handsome city; it is situated on a peninsula, between two of the finest ports in existence, defended by fortifications, which may, perhaps, be considered as impregnable as those of Gibraltar. The Great Harbour is situated on the S.E. side of the city: it extends nearly two miles inland, and, being surrounded by heights, affords a perfectly secure refuge to the largest ships. The entrance is not a quarter of a mile in width, and is protected on each side with strong batteries. A splendid dry dock, now constructing here, will be of great advantage to the naval service. The smaller harbour, on the north side of the city, is chiefly used as the quarantine station, and is also protected by strong fortifications.

The Governor's Palace is a very splendid building, and was formerly the palace of the Grand Master of the Knights of Malta. Major-General the Honourable Patrick Stewart has recently been appointed Governor of Malta and its dependencies.

Having made an addition to our number of passengers, we left Malta on the 27th, and, in about fifty-five hours afterwards, came in sight of the coast of Greece. Passing Cape Matapan, the southernmost point of the Morea, and Cerigo, which forms one of the seven



THE GOVERNOR'S PALACE, MALTA.

Ionian islands, we steered a northerly course, crossed the Gulf of Nauplia, passed close to the Island of Hydra, traversed the Gulf of Aegina, and, on the 30th of August, entered the Piræus. This minia-



THE NEW ROYAL PALACE AT ATHENS.—THE GREEK REVOLUTION.

ture harbour, as it may be called, was celebrated in the earliest period of Greece's ancient glory; and now affords secure anchorage to the largest line-of-battle ships. A new town has been built here within the last few years. The Piræus is the port of Athens, which capital is distant by land five miles. The modern road runs parallel with what were the ancient double walls, connecting the Piræus with

Athens. At present, the traffic between these two places, of all kinds of vehicles, is nearly as great as on the Islington and New Roads.

The first view of the Acropolis, at Athens, invariably strikes every traveller as perhaps the most lovely sight of the kind that it is possible to imagine. The ruins contained within its precincts, or situated near its base, undoubtedly form the finest remains of Grecian archi-



THE BAY AND CITY OF SMYRNA.



VIEW OF KINGSTON, JAMAICA.

ture extant—the locality, the atmosphere, and the climate adding an indescribable charm to the whole *coup-d'œil*. Since Athens became the seat of Government, almost a new city has replaced the miserable one which existed under the Turkish dynasty, and the walls which then encircled it have been thrown down.

The modern wonder of Athens is, decidedly, the new Royal Palace, which has been built by King Otho, of marble brought from Mount Pentelicus. It was commenced in 1836, but only finished and occupied by their majesties just before our arrival. It is of immense dimensions, being larger than Buckingham Palace; the plan of the structure is a hollow parallelogram, divided through the centre, thus forming two internal courts. The plans were sent from Munich, and the palace has been entirely erected under the superintendence of Bavarian architects, at a probable cost of half a million sterling. At a short distance from Athens, the ugliness of the palace is most perceptible, and it is invariably compared by travellers to a huge manufactory; while the interior plan is, if possible, in worse taste than the exterior. During our brief stay at Athens, the almost universal topic of conversation was the probability of a Revolution on the part of the Greeks, to obtain from King Otho that constitution which had been so long promised, but always obstinately withheld, and to the want of which the Greeks attributed the deplorable state into which the country has been plunged for such a length of time.

[The Revolution here alluded to, actually took place on the nights of the 14th and 15th of September, when the Tagus had returned to Athens, on her voyage back to England; and our contributor has thus furnished us with a view of King Otho's new palace (taken from a different point from that which we gave with the portrait of his Majesty in No. 62), thus enabling us to illustrate the precise moment and manner in which the Greek people, represented by the military, the Council of State, and the citizens of Athens, assembled on the esplanade before the palace, obtained without bloodshed or outrage of any kind, that constitution to which they were so justly entitled.]

Quitting the Pireus, we traversed the Grecian Archipelago, so thickly studded with beautiful islands, that it almost appears a mystery to the landsmen how a vessel safely threads her way between them, and reached Smyrna on the 2nd of September.

Smyrna is one of the largest cities in the Levant, and until about eighteen years since, had enjoyed for a long time the chief part of the import and export trade of the whole of Turkey; but, since that period, a considerable portion of the trade of the empire has been transferred to Constantinople, or transacted direct between England and various other Turkish ports, so that the commercial prosperity of Smyrna has sadly declined. The city is beautifully situated along the water's edge, at the head of a large bay, which affords excellent anchorage to vessels of every description and size. Consuls of all nations are resident here, and, as each Consulate has its flag-staff, the various national banners impart a very gay appearance. The old citadel on the brow of the hill is in ruins.

Weighing anchor for the last time, we took our departure from Smyrna, and passing Mitylene and Tenedos, entered the Hellespont, or Straits of the Dardanelles. A strong current constantly runs out of the sea of Marmora, down the Dardanelles, into the Archipelago, so that, as the current always also runs into the Mediterranean at the Straits of Gibraltar, from the Atlantic, it would be difficult to account for this vast accumulation of waters, always apparently pouring into the Mediterranean by these two straits, except on the supposition that there are under currents. We quickly passed the Turkish castles and batteries, where are mounted immense pieces of ordnance, some carrying marble shot of 800 lbs. weight; we entered and traversed the sea of Marmora, and, on the 5th of September, Constantinople, in all its glory, burst like a beautiful scene of fairy enchantment upon the view.

Constantinople is situated at the junction of the sea of Marmora with the Bosphorus. It is impossible here to even attempt a description of this beautiful, this immense, this truly extraordinary city, to see which alone would amply repay a voyage from England, while by that thus just completed by the Tagus, it will be seen that we have had the opportunity of visiting several other places of great beauty and interest.

[A picturesque View of Constantinople will be found in our No. 24.]

The whole voyage has indeed been a most delightful one, and we cannot part with the noble vessel and her attentive commander, without expressing the gratification we have experienced in every respect.

LIVERPOOL.—On Friday a great many Irishmen (Repealers) left Liverpool in a steam-boat hired for the occasion, to attend the great Repeal meeting to be held at Clontarf, on Sunday. Many more (making about two thousand in all) quitted Liverpool on Saturday, for the same purpose. A breach of the peace was likely to have been committed in consequence of an attempt made on Friday by a number of Orangemen to prevent the Repealers from embarking. The Mayor, aware of the designs of the Orangemen, ordered the whole of the police force to be called out, and the Repealers were consequently permitted to embark in peace.

#### THE CITY OF KINGSTON, JAMAICA.

In our late edition of last week's journal, we detailed the awful conflagration on August 26, the anniversary of the great storm which desolated Jamaica in 1722. By this calamity it is calculated that at least one-tenth part of the whole city of Kingston has been destroyed.

Kingston, the capital of the island, is situated in the county of Surrey, on a gentle slope of about one mile in length, which is bounded on the south by a spacious basin, through which all vessels must advance beneath the commanding batteries of Port Royal. The extended inclined plane, on the verge of which Kingston stands, is inclosed on the north by the loftiest ridge of the Blue Mountain chain, termed Liguna, which, forming a semicircle, terminates in the east at the narrow defile of Rock Fort; from thence a long neck of land stretches far away to Port Royal, forming the south of a beautiful haven; in the west the semicircle terminates at a contracted pass upon the edge of an impracticable lagoon; from thence the land, sweeping round to Port Henderson, and the projecting Saltpond Hills, secures an harbour in which the navies of Europe may safely ride. For nine miles around Kingston is an alluvial plain, surrounded by a series of irregular mountains, constantly cloud-capped, and appearing as if made up of several hills piled one upon another, with various valleys, picturesque valleys and chasms, impressing the mind with an idea of volcanic origin, or that some convulsion of nature had caused the strange irregularity displayed.

Kingston is a considerable city, and a place of great trade, with a population of more than 33,000 persons of all descriptions. The streets in Lower Kingston are long and straight, built with mathematical regularity like the new town of Edinburgh; the houses in general two stories, with verandahs above and below. The English and Scotch churches are really elegant structures, particularly the former, which is built on a picturesque spot, commanding a splendid view of the city, the plains around it, the amphitheatre of mountains, and the noble harbour of Port Royal. On a plain at the top of the declivity on which Kingston is built are the fine barracks called Up Park Camp; and not far from hence, on a still more conspicuous spot, is the residence of the naval commander-in-chief on the station, called the Admiral's Pen.

It is stated by a correspondent of the *Times*, that the recent fire consumed about 600 houses, stores, &c., the estimated value of from £200,000 to £300,000. The black population rendered little or no assistance, observing, "Get those who ordered our pigs to be killed to put out your fire"; they were obstinately ignorant as to salt water extinguishing fire. There is no proof as yet of its originating wilfully, but the Mayor has offered £1,000 for discovery.

#### THE HARBOUR OF HONG-KONG.

The news just received from Hong-Kong by the overland mail, and which will be found in another part of our paper, is of the most satisfactory kind; and the island will hereafter be memorable as the spot whereon were exchanged the ratifications of the treaty between her Britannic Majesty and the Emperor of China. Meanwhile, as the latest received advices show, our countrymen are making themselves at home in their new location; and among the signs of vigorous colonization is cited the establishment of a debating society.

One of the principal commendations of Hong-Kong is the excellence of its harbour, which has an entrance from the southward and another from the north; and at the angular point formed by the two arms of the strait there is a very convenient berth. The arm of this strait, which separates Ching-sang-Chow and Obtee-Chow, two islands to the northward of the Great Lemma, stretches out to the westward, and has on the south side a small cove, with two islets in it; and to the westward of these is a very snug berth, where the largest vessels may be land-locked and moored to the shore. Opposite this place, the tide flows up a low valley, where a large stream of fresh water falls into the sea, which may be approached in a boat of any size at high water.

The harbour of Hong Kong bears N.N.W. by compass from the east end of the Great Lemma; and the entrance to the harbour may always be known by a white beach at its head, which is visible at several miles distance. The strait being once entered, the navigation is clear, and no further danger need be apprehended. The other entrance to Hong Kong harbour is from the north-east, on the north side of a group of three islands, which, with two or three rocks or islets, are situate near the north-easternmost of Hong Kong.

PLYMOUTH.—DREADFUL THUNDER STORM.—On Saturday last Plymouth and the adjoining towns and neighbourhood were visited by one of the most severe storms of thunder and lightning ever witnessed. It commenced about nine o'clock in the evening, the wind being then from the south-west, and in less than half an hour the storm was at its height. The peals of thunder were unusually loud, and the flashes of forked lightning exceedingly vivid. There was, too, a great deal of sheet lightning, which added much to the grandeur of the scene, and the whole was accompanied with heavy falls of rain, and, at one time, of hailstone. The storm continued until nearly eleven o'clock, by which period the wind had changed to the northward. The sheet lightning appeared just at the same time as the claps of thunder and the forked lightning rendered it difficult to mark the number of seconds which intervened between the latter, so as to judge the exact distance, but at one moment it was ascertained that the thunder was within 2,000 yards of the town. We have not yet heard of any damage having been sustained during the storm, but we think it is more than likely that one so violent did not pass off without producing some injurious results in parts of the neighbourhood.



HARBOUR OF HONG-KONG.

## TO OUR READERS.

THIS DAY is published, price SIXPENCE,  
THE CENSUS OF ENGLAND AND WALES,  
(From the Official Returns.)

Sixteen pages size of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON News, containing the Population of every Parish, Chapelry, and Town in England and Wales, arranged Alphabetically for facility of reference.

## CONTENTS.

- 1.—Introduction, Origin of Hundreds, &c.
- 2.—The Area of Great Britain in Square Miles.
- 3.—The Distribution of the Soil in Statute Acres.
- 4.—The Area in Square Miles and Statute Acres of the several Counties in England and Wales.
- 5.—The Total Annual Value of Real Property in each County, and the Annual Value per Square Mile in 1841.
- 6.—The Total Annual Value of Land in each County, also the Annual Value per Statute Acre in 1841.
- 7.—The Number of Houses, Inhabited, Uninhabited, and Building, in England and Wales, at the Date of each Census since 1801.
- 8.—The Total Number of Houses in each County in 1841.
- 9.—The estimated Population of England and Wales in 1570, 1600, 1630, 1670, also every ten years from 1700 to 1790.
- 10.—The Total Population of England, Wales, and Scotland, at each of the five Enumerations since 1801.
- 11.—The Actual Increase of Persons in Great Britain between 1831 and 1841, and the Rate of Increase per Day.
- 12.—The per centage Rate of Increase every ten years from 1801 to 1841.
- 13.—The number of Emigrants from Great Britain in each of the Ten Years ending 1831 and 1841.
- 14.—The Ages of the Population in England and Wales, distinguishing Males and Females, as ascertained in 1841.
- 15.—The Country of Birth of the Population resident in England and Wales in 1841.
- 16.—Alphabetical list of all the Parishes, Chapelries, and Towns in England and Wales, exceeding in number 11,000, with the County or Counties in which situate, and the Population of each according to the Census of 1841.
- 17.—A Comparative Statement of the Population in the several Counties of England and Wales at each Census from 1801 to 1841, with the Increase per cent. at each period.
- 18.—The Excess of Female Population in each County, and the Number of Females to every Thousand Males in 1841.
- 19.—The Density of Population in each County, per Square Mile.
- 20.—The Number of Inhabitants to each House in the several Counties in 1841.
- 21.—The Rate per Pound levied in each County for Poor-rates in 1841.
- 22.—The Amount Expended by Government for Education in each County.
- 23.—The Number of Criminal Offenders in each County in 1841, and the proportion in every thousand Inhabitants, also the Total Number of Criminals in England and Wales, distinguishing Males and Females, in each year from 1836 to 1842.
- 24.—The Sentences passed on Criminals in each of the three years 1840, 1841 and 1842, with the degrees of Instruction in each hundred.
- 25.—The Number of Births, Deaths, and Marriages Registered in England and Wales in each of the four years ending 30th June 1838, 1839, 1840, and 1841.
- 26.—The Excess of Registered Births over Deaths during these four years, and the average excess per day.
- 27.—Table shewing the Ages of 40,874 persons whose Marriages were registered in England and Wales in the three years ending 30th June 1841.
- 28.—Table shewing the number of Deaths Registered in England and Wales at different ages, in the year ending 30th June, 1841, and the proportion who died at each age in every 10,000 Inhabitants.

This work has been compiled at great expense and forms a most useful authority for reference to the CLERGY, GENTRY, MAGISTRATES, JUSTICES OF THE PEACE, CLERKS OF THE PEACE, POOR-LAW GUARDIANS, PARISH CLERKS, REGISTRARS, and all other PUBLIC OFFICERS.

The whole has been drawn up with great care and accuracy, forming a complete Digest of a Parliamentary Report exceeding 500 pages; and is decidedly the most comprehensive abstract of.

## STATISTICS OF ENGLAND AND WALES

which has ever appeared at a price to bring it within the reach of all classes.

To afford facilities for the circulation of this useful work in all parts, copies have been Stamped as a Supplement to the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, of this day, the 14th October.—Price Sixpence.

\* \* Orders for this Supplement must be given as early as possible to the News-sellers; and in places where there are no Booksellers or News-sellers, parties will have it forwarded to them by post, by enclosing Sixpence in a letter (post paid), addressed to Mr. LITTLE, No. 198, Strand, London.

It is entirely optional with our subscribers as to purchasing this supplement; and to obtain it, a special order should be given for "The Census Supplement." In case of difficulty, sixpence inclosed in a prepaid letter to our publisher will insure the supplement, post free.

## CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Oct. 15th.—18th Sunday after Trinity.

MONDAY, 16th.—Fox-hunting begins.

TUESDAY, 17th.—St. Etheldreda.

WEDNESDAY, 18th.—St. Luke.

THURSDAY, 19th.—Kirk White died, 1806.

FRIDAY, 20th.—Battle of Navarino, 1827.

SATURDAY, 21st.—Battle of Trafalgar, 1805.

## HIGH WATER at London-bridge, for the Week ending October 21.

Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
M.	A.	M.	M.	A.	M.
6 20	6 47	7 20	7 56	8 40	9 24
				10 3	10 42

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We regret to find that, owing to the imperfections incident to the first working of our new machines, a few unsatisfactory impressions of our last week's journal were issued. This to "A Constant Reader," "Don't Care," "A Subscriber," "P. J.," "Pimlico," "X. Y. Z.," "Citizen."

"C. P. S." Ryde.—We will consider of the suggestion.

"A. M. C."—We have not at present room for charades.

"Viola."—The sketches suggested are inappropriate for a newspaper. Our correspondent will find a collection of *Memoirs of Eminent Divines*—published by Parker, 445, West Strand—to be a sound work.

"Clericus."—It will soon be concluded.

We have received a ticket for the soirée at Newcastle, on Monday next.

"E. S. C." Harrogate, is thanked; but we cannot insert poetry which has appeared elsewhere.

"A. C. S." will probably find the information required in the Art-Union.

"A Protestant," Weymouth.—We are happy to find in our correspondent a true friend of religion, though we have not space to print his long and spirited letter.

"A Dockyarder" will find the suggested illustration in the present paper.

"A Subscriber," Dover, is thanked for the sketch, which we may probably engrave.

"C. D." Newport.—Thanks for the offer; but our object in the illustration might possibly be misunderstood.

"A Subscriber," Barnstaple.—We cannot furnish the information sought.

"F. W. H." Hanley.—Thanks.

"E. N."—The romance was commenced on March 18, so that the extent is twenty-six weeks.

"W. H. B."—We shall be glad to receive the preferred details by next Monday.

"Mungo Crib," Brislington.—All our supplements, except one, have been gratis.

"H. G. H. W."—Half a year's notice can be demanded; the point of underletting depends upon the agreement made.

"A Constant Reader" should write to the Master of the Military Academy.

"A Supporter" unfairly complains, that the tower of the Hotel de Ville, Brussels, in our engraving on page 213, is not in the centre of the edifice; neither should it be, since the tower is remarkable on this account. It is said that the architect, when he found that he had not placed the tower in the middle of the roof, destroyed himself—a most improbable story. It appears more likely that the edifice was originally only half its present length; that the tower at first stood at one end, but that an addition made at a later period, not altogether corresponding with the original plan, produced the irregularity, which, after all, is no defect in a building of this style of architecture. The cut to which our correspondent refers in another publication, is not, therefore, correct.

"An Early Subscriber."—It is optional on the part of our subscribers in purchasing the Census Supplement; but we recommend this valuable document, if purchased, to be bound with the volume at the end of the year.

"Canterbury."—The party is not liable.

"C. G." Deptford.—We cannot entertain the offer.

"A Subscriber," Carlisle.—The church may appear in our series of "Churches of London."

"A Constant Reader."—We think not.

"A Subscriber," Gloucester.—The misstatement that the Messrs. Baring have contracted for cutting the canal across the Isthmus of Panama has already been corrected in our journal.

CHESS.—Solutions to problems No. 40 received from "Clericus Derrensis," and "Checkmate;" and to problem No. 41 from "I. E. C.," "Edward," and "Checkmate."

Problems received from "Q. E. D." and "Edward."

We have forwarded the address of "I. E. C." to "Edward."

"A Subscriber."—If you will forward your address, we will send you the explanation. A chess-player would explain it to you in much less time than it would take us to write it.

"D. Wilkinson."—Received.

We are sorry that in our two last problems the chess-board has been misplaced, the white square having been placed at the left corner instead of the right.

Part XV., price 2s. 6d., is now ready. All the back numbers are reprinted, and may be had on application to the office, 198, Strand, London.

## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1843.

The Emperor of China has ratified the terms of the treaty with England; the event is one of great importance, when we consider the peculiar character of the nation with which it has been concluded. Their whole policy, social and commercial, was exclusive in its tendency and unchanging in its forms. Innovation was a thing unknown; no generation must change its usages, though for the better; change was bad simply because it was change. What they believed two thousand years ago, that they believe still. Morals, religion, arts, all were fixed to a certain standard, from which it was treason to depart. Their civilization—for its kind—was high, and they were marked with all the vices and many of the virtues that civilization brings in its train. But no records seem to say when the Chinese were a "growing" people. As far as we can gather, they were "always thus."

When the ancient Briton was hunting his game across the sites of what are now populous cities, the Chinese had discovered gunpowder, and had the rudiments of printing. But they have learned to make little more than fireworks with the one, and have not progressed beyond the rude cut blocks with the other. Europe, out of the same materials, has found the weapons and tactics that decide the fate of empires, and determine the existence of nations, and created the instrument that moulds opinion and governs those who wield the more material power. What was to be said of a nation that counted its inhabitants by myriads, and whose institutions were crystallized into eternal fixity? They not only did not attempt to learn from us, but held us in supreme contempt; we could not comprehend them after all our attempts, and as to understand us—they did not deem us worth the trial. But what does not change may terminate, and that which will not alter may come to an end. And so it has happened with the Chinese system of proceeding. Commerce introduced the point of the wedge, and war has driven it home; the consequence is that the mighty mass of life, which built a wall round itself to shut out the rest of the world, lies open to the world at last. Change breeds change, and China has only now seen the first of its revolutions. Our intercourse is no longer to be a kind of tolerated smuggling, but is a recognised, and honourable traffic, except in one article, the soul-destroying drug-opium, which we perceive is excluded from the Chinese Tariff. All other things are legalised commodities. And who can foresee the effects of the change? Will they feel the want of our manufactures, an encourage a taste for them? They are not to be so easily satisfied as men emerging from the savage state; they have arts, and skill, and products of their own, many of them of superior quality. Our manufacturers will make a great mistake if they imagine that the Chinese will accept goods of a low quality, or of any kind, and act on the supposition. What would glad the eyes of the Negro of Africa the shrewd and clever Chinaman would laugh at. His tastes are by no means coarse in such matters, though not formed upon our standard. Then we, on our side, know scarcely anything of the interior of the empire; its resources are unexplored; its natural productions may be inferred from its manufactured products, but we have little of the certainty that investigation alone can give us. They must possess mines of the precious metals, but have they been worked as well as they can be by the means of modern science and machinery? They have much of the materials of wealth; there is great personal wealth among them. Might not they have more comfort and convenience than it seems now to secure them? All these questions at once occur; but their solution is left to the future.

## THE REVENUE.

The returns for the year ending Tuesday, Oct. 10, have been published, and on the whole present a result highly favourable.

The total revenue of the financial year just ended is ..... £49,346,273

Against the previous year ..... 45,269,927

Increase on the year ..... £4,076,346

The increase on this quarter, as compared with the corresponding quarter of last year, is £1,565,931.

The increase in the year is mainly attributable to the produce of the Property-tax, which has been augmented by £4,738,213, and to the results of the miscellaneous department, amounting to £1,071,435.

The increase in these two items (the only two in which there has been an increase for the year) is £5,809,648. Against this is to be set a total decrease for the year of £1,663,431; namely, in customs, £136,155; in excise, £338,522; in stamps, £83,607; in assessed taxes, £89,647; in the Post-office, £1,000; and in the produce of the crown lands, £14,500.

The increase on the quarter comprises—in the excise, £240,515; in the stamps, £18,886; in taxes, £16,663; and in the produce of the crown lands, £7,500; the main source of increase being (as for the year) the Property-tax; the increase on which for the last quarter is not less than £1,734,060. Against the gross increase of £2,017,624 on these items is to be placed a deficiency of £414,469 in the customs, £8,000 in the Post-office, and £3,180 in the miscellaneous department, forming altogether a decrease of £425,649, against an increase of £2,017,624 on the ordinary revenue. The "repayment of advances" and other items make, as already stated, a total increase in the quarter of £1,565,931.

A comparison with the corresponding quarter of 1842 shows a decrease in the customs of £371,322, in the Post-office of £8,000, and in the imprest and other moneys of £76,765, and in the miscellaneous department of £3,180; while, on the other side, there is an increase in the item of excise of £238,124; on stamps £18,886; in the produce of crown lands £7,500; in assessed taxes £16,663; the principal increase being under the head of Property-tax, which has risen from £13,844 to £2,047,904.

## THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

WINDSOR, SUNDAY.—Her Majesty and Prince Albert, and the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Royal suite, and the household, attended divine service at the private chapel. The Hon. and Rev. Charles Leslie Courtney officiated, and took his text from the 4th chapter of the Epistle of St. Paul to the Ephesians, and the 1st verse, "I, therefore, the prisoner of the Lord, beseech you that ye walk worthy of the vocation wherewith ye are called." Her Majesty and Prince Albert took their usual morning walk in the Park and Slopes. The Prince Bariatinsky and Viscount Hawarden attended Divine service at Eton College. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent attended Divine Service in the parish church. The Rev. Mr. Gossett officiated.

MONDAY.—In the afternoon her Majesty and Prince Albert, unattended by a single member of the household, and quite alone, strolled through the Slopes across the Home Park, to the new dog kennel and aviary, and from thence through the dairy, across the high road to the new royal gardens at Frogmore. The Queen and the Prince, who were extremely plainly attired, promenaded for nearly an hour in the gardens, the workmen being unconscious of the presence of their illustrious visitors. Her Majesty and the Prince then walked through the private shrubberies, and paid a visit to the Duchess of Kent at Frogmore, returning to the Castle through the new plantations in the Home Park. When midway between the Castle and the Castle, a heavy shower set in, and the rain descended in torrents, and before her Majesty and the Prince reached the royal residence, they were completely drenched. Neither the Queen nor her Royal Highness have experienced the least inconvenience from the drenching which they had to endure ere they could find shelter from the pelting rain.

TUESDAY.—The Queen and Prince Albert took their accustomed early walk within the precincts of the Castle. Prince Albert, attended by Colonels Bouvier and Grey, enjoyed the sport of shooting in the forenoon in the Great Park. Mr. Goulburn went to town, but returned in the afternoon. The Earl of Devon arrived on a visit to her Majesty. The Duchess of Kent and Lady C. Dundas joined the royal dinner circle in the evening.

WEDNESDAY.—The Queen and Prince Albert took their usual early walk. The Earl of Devon took his departure, and the Right Hon. Henry Goulburn also left the Castle for town in the forenoon. In the afternoon her Majesty and her Royal Highness Prince Albert, attended by the equerries in waiting, the Honourable Colonel Grey and Colonel Bouvier, went to the riding school. The Earl and Countess Delawarr, and the Ladies Elizabeth and Mary West, arrived in the afternoon at the Castle, on a visit to her Majesty.

His Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Michael honoured Sir James and Lady Graham with a visit on Sunday last, at their residence in Hill-street.

The Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief transacted business on Wednesday at the Home-office.

THE QUEEN DOWAGER.—WITLEY COURT.—His Serene Highness Prince Hohenlohe Langenburg arrived on a visit to the Queen Dowager, on Monday afternoon, from Droitwich, having come by railroad to that station. Her Majesty and Viscountess Barrington arrived last week, her ladyship succeeding Dowager Lady Clinton in waiting on her Majesty; and Miss Hudson has arrived and relieved the Hon. Miss Eden and Miss Mitchell of their duties about the person of the Queen Dowager. Lady Charles Somersett has arrived, and Earl Howe and Lady Georgiana Curzon, Hon. Captain Curzon, Sir Andrew Barnard, Earl of Denbigh, and Lady Mary Fielding and Lord Fielding are staying here. Sir Horace Seymour and the Hon. Lady Clinton and Miss Seymour have taken their departure. The Queen Dowager has transmitted a donation of £20, in aid of the fund for defraying the expenses of erection of Ramsgrill Church, near Middlemoor, Yorkshire, and has recently sent a donation

**THE BREAD-STREET SCRUTINY.**—At the close of the proceedings on Wednesday, the candidates were even on the scrutiny. A difference of opinion has arisen on the right of the parties who obtained their freedom on the eve of election, between the Recorder—who the Lord Mayor had appointed his assessor—and his Lordship. The Recorder is of opinion that the votes are good; his Lordship seems to entertain a different opinion. The judgment will have a decisive effect on the result, as, if these votes be allowed, Mr. Lawrence will, it is said, be the successful candidate.

**CITY ELECTION.**—The canvass on behalf of the rival candidates continues to be conducted with great avidity by the friends of each. Several meetings have been held in various parts of the metropolis during the week, at which the usual number of speeches were delivered, but how the matter is to terminate is still a question of great uncertainty.

**ROYAL MAIL STEAM-PACKET COMPANY.**—On Thursday last a special general meeting of the members of this company took place at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street. The chair was taken at one o'clock, by John Irving, Esq., M.P., when the report was read, which stated that the present meeting had been convened in conformity with the desire expressed by the shareholders at the annual meeting in March last, that the directors should present a six months' report of the proceedings of the company. The report remarked that the directors regretted to state that shortly after the meeting intelligence had reached them of the loss of the Solway, near Corunna; the captain and thirty-four other persons unfortunately perished. From the investigation into the circumstances attending the loss of the ship, which the directors deemed it their duty to institute, there is every reason to believe it arose from no want of professional ability or zeal on the part of the captain, but from an error in calculation or in judgment, to which the most experienced navigators are occasionally liable. The directors reported at the last meeting that certain modifications of the scheme of routes had been approved of by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, effecting a further curtailment of the steaming operations, and a consequent reduction of expenditure. A discussion with reference to the adoption of the report next took place. Dr. Bowring said he entertained the opinion which he had always held, viz.—that the affairs of the company were not by any means in a promising state. (Hear, hear.)—Captain Sweene attributed the loss of the crew and passengers of the Solway to the neglect of the captain, from the state in which he regulated the boats of the vessel. He made these observations from his experience as a naval officer. Several other gentlemen addressed the meeting, and the proceedings were concluded by the chairman putting the question, when the report was agreed to. The proceedings then terminated.

#### COUNTRY NEWS.

**BOLTON.—ATTEMPT TO SET FIRE TO A COTTON-MILL.**—During the night of [Friday] last a diabolical attempt was made to set fire to the cotton-mill of Messrs. Ainsworth and Crompton, in Foundry-street, Little Bolton. It appears that the villains had thrown a piece of burning cotton waste through the ventilator of one of the lower windows, where it burnt away without doing any damage. On the previous day a quantity of cotton was lying at the place where the fire was thrown; but it had been fortunately removed before the mill was closed, and thus the intention of the parties was frustrated. We understand there have been two or three attempts of the kind within a very short period. A reward of £50 has been offered for information against the parties.

**BURY.—ON SATURDAY NIGHT THE COTTON MILL BELONGING TO EDMUND GRUNDY, ESQ., BURY, TOOK FIRE, AND WAS CONSUMED.**—How the fire originated no one about the premises is able to tell. It has been the largest fire in Bury for a great number of years past. From 100 to 120 hands will, for a time at least, be thrown out of employment. The damages are estimated at upwards of £20,000, and the property is insured for about £15,000. The policemen and neighbours were very active in saving property.

**CARLISLE.—LATE CARLISLE BANK.**—The creditors of Messrs. Forster and Co., bankers, Carlisle, will be glad to learn that a further dividend is expected early in the ensuing year. The estate has already paid 12s. in the pound; and it was stated to the Commissioner of the Newcastle District Bankruptcy Court that by Whitsuntide the whole of the estate now uncollected will be realised, and a further sum of £15,000 will be divided among the creditors.

**EXETER.—THERE IS NOW RESIDING AT EXETER A WOMAN NAMED PIT.**—She was present at the battle of Trafalgar, in which her husband, who died two years since, took an active part as a marine. The old lady was employed during the battle in carrying powder from the magazine, along with the other sailor's wives who were on board. Hearing that her husband was killed, she rushed on deck, and saw the immortal Nelson fall. She was also present with Sir John Duckworth up the Dardanelles, where the fighting was hot and sharp. She subsequently buried a boy of hers, at Alexandria, and another near Sicily; and now in her old age, without child or husband, she is left totally destitute, without kith or associate, with no consolation but the recollection of the glorious bloody scenes in which she spent the early portion of her married life.

**MAIDSTONE.—SINGULAR DEATH.**—About a fortnight since Mr. Richard Rich, farmer, of Ridley Court, accidentally scratched one of his fingers (supposed by a thorn); inflammation took place, and spread over his frame; it was followed by mortification, which shortly terminated in death. The deceased, who was fifty-six years of age, was much respected and lamented by his family and numerous friends. He was many years the confidential bailiff to Mr. Nicholas Ray, of Franks, for his estate at Ridley.

**MANCHESTER.—EXTENSIVE ROBBERY.**—An extensive robbery, most ingeniously planned and cleverly executed, took place on Sunday evening last, on the premises of Messrs. Wertheim and Beaver, watchmakers and jewellers, Cross-street, Manchester; when a large quantity of plate, watches, and jewellery amounting to £500, was carried clear away. The burglars were obliged to break through the warehouse of Messrs. Pickford and Co., merchants, and also through the shop of Mr. Skerratt, a dealer in trunks and portmanteaus, before they obtained possession of the glittering treasure. A reward of £50 has been offered for discovery of the thieves.

**NOTWITHSTANDING THE FEARFUL FIRE IN THE VILLAGE OF PONTELAND, SEVEN MILES FROM NEWCASTLE, WAS FORCIBLY BROKEN DOWN.**—The gatekeeper declining to pass a party without toll, they deliberately broke it in pieces, and passed quietly through. We do not think that this affair is the result of any organised party, but simply from the conviction that the toll is not a legal one.

**WHITBY REGATTA.**—On Thursday, the 5th inst., the first regatta given at this sea-port took place under the patronage of the Earl of Mulgrave and A. Chapman, Esq., M.P. for the borough. Notwithstanding the lateness of the season, upwards of 70 boats, several of which came from Lynn, Stockton, Hartlepool, &c., were entered for the different races. The first and principal match was for two silver cups, to be sailed for by gentlemen's yachts and pleasure boats from all parts, divided into two classes. The member's cup, value 20 guineas, was won with ease by the "Spray" yacht, belonging to Thomas Richardson, Esq., of Whitby, and member of the Royal Yacht Club; and the prize for second-class boats, value 15 guineas, was won, after a severe contest and various fortune, by the Corsair belonging to Thomas Marwood, Esq., also of Whitby.

**SOUTH WALES.—CARMARthen.**—On Saturday last two persons were arrested and lodged in Carmarthen gaol. This arrest has been followed by very serious consequences. The charges against these men, David and James Evans, were for having, on the 30th ult., broken into the house of a farmer, named Thomas Thomas, assaulting Thomas and demanding 40s. from him. It was upon the information of Thomas that David Evans and his servant were arrested. Their associates in crime were determined upon revenge; and at an early hour next morning the farm-house of Thomas, situated at Pontygwyreg, in the parish of Llanfihangel, Rhos-y-Cwm, was surrounded by hundreds of persons, set fire to, and burned to the ground. This infuriated mob of persons encircled the house with guards, so as to prevent the approach of any one to extinguish the fire. Whilst they so remained, they employed themselves in hooting and firing shots, which is the reply of the Rebeccantes to her Majesty's proclamation.

#### SCOTLAND.

**ATTEMPTED MURDER AND SUICIDE.**—Last week a hawker, named O'Connor, residing in the West Port, Dundee, attempted to murder his wife, by stabbing her several times in the throat with a dagger, and afterwards inflicted several dreadful wounds on his own person, being apparently determined to sacrifice the lives of both in a fit of unfounded jealousy. O'Connor was apprehended shortly after the occurrence, and the unfortunate woman was removed to the infirmary, where she lies without hope of recovery.

**GREAT NORTHERN MEETING.**—The annual gathering at Inverness commenced on Wednesday last, under circumstances calculated to shed additional lustre on that far-famed Highland meeting. His Royal Highness Prince Alexander of the Netherlands, accompanied by the Duke and Duchess of Richmond, from Gordon Castle; and that illustrious young Prince was induced to prolong his sojourn in the Highlands solely to be present on this occasion, as he was so much gratified with the Braemar gathering, when staying some short time back with the Duke and Duchess of Leeds, at Mar Lodge. The attendance of the aristocracy more or less connected with Scotland exceeded the meeting last year.

In addition to his Royal Highness, the Duke and Duchess of Richmond and Lady Caroline Lennox, Duke and Duchess of Marlborough and Lady Louisa Churchill, Marquis and Marchioness of Douro, Lord and Lady Lovet, Lord Alexander Russell, Lord Gifford, &c., were among the most distinguished personages who honoured the meeting. On Wednesday and Thursday there was the competition for prizes for those athletic sports peculiar to the North. There was a rifle sweepstakes, in which his Royal Highness Prince Alexander of the Netherlands, Baron Sloet, Marquis of Douro, Lord Lovet, Mr. Russell, Cluny Macpherson, Captain H. Ross, Lord Gifford, and Mr. Grant entered. The contest was regulated at four shots each, at a distance of one hundred yards. Baron Sloet, aide-de-camp to Prince Alexander, was the successful competitor. The ball in the evening was a most brilliant affair.

**THE ROSSSHIRE RIOTS.**—We have another daring outrage to add to those recorded in our last number, by the misguided and ignorant persons who congregated at Resolis, on Thursday, the 28th, and prevented the induction of the presen-tée in that parish. A woman, one of the most active of the assailants, of the name of Margaret Cameron, some years ago in the employment of the Rev. Mr. Sage, having been captured, was sent to Cromarty prison, under the charge of Mr. Dingwall, sheriff's officer. The prisoner was lodged in gaol, and regularly committed for further examination. On Friday afternoon a large collection of people from Resolis, armed with sticks, went to Cromarty; and two persons of the name of Murray waited upon the magistrates, demanding the liberation of the woman. This was refused, as a matter of course, when the rioters intimated their intention to break open the prison and liberate her. Upon this the Rev. Mr. Stewart was sent for, who readily went among the crowd and remonstrated with them on their violent conduct. Mr. Stewart's counsel was, however, little regarded; and the mob then entered the yard that surrounds the gaol, and com-

menced to throw immense stones at the outer-door of the prison. The panels of the door having been soon demolished by such appliances, an entrance was effected, and the passage-door, as well as the door of the apartment in which Cameron was confined, shared the same fate. The prisoner was then taken out of the prison, and triumphantly carried away by the mob, who left Cromarty without doing further mischief. On Thursday evening, as the officer returned from Cromarty, after securing the woman Cameron in prison, he was attacked at Jamaville by a mob, who broke his gig to atoms, and cut the harness, he himself making a narrow escape from their fury. Pieces of the broken gig were carried by the rabble that invaded Cromarty, on the succeeding day, as trophies of their prowess. The previous outrages perpetrated in Rosskeen, Logie, and Resolis, on the adherents and ministers of the church, had naturally alarmed the authorities; and, accordingly, the sheriff applied for military aid to the Lord Advocate for the suppression of such disorders in future. This application was promptly replied to, and a detachment of the dépôt of the 87th Regiment, or Irish Fusiliers, was despatched from Paisley. This detachment, consisting of 150 men, under the command of Captain Kidd, arrived at Invergordon, by the Duke of Richmond steamer, from Leith on Wednesday, and temporary barracks have been provided for them in a large house at the east end of the town, some time occupied as a hemp manufactory. The lord lieutenant and sheriff went to Invergordon on Tuesday, where they still remain, arranging the measures necessary for the prevention of further riots, the establishment of the deposed ministers in their parishes, and the apprehension of the offenders.

#### DREADFUL FIRE AT JAMAICA.—FOUR HUNDRED HOUSES BURNED, WITH IMMENSE LOSS OF PROPERTY.

The Tay brings information of a dreadful conflagration, which broke out at Kingston, at mid-day of the 26th of August, destroying a vast deal of houses and other property, to the amount of £350,000, computed at a rough calculation. The wind was very high, and the fire spread with the greatest rapidity, the negroes looking on with unconcern, and not lending a helping hand to extinguish the flames; there was, besides, a great scarcity of water. Had not the sailors in harbour, soldiers of the 60th Regiment, and the respectable inhabitants of the town, rendered assistance, the whole must have fallen prey to the devouring element.

The following account of this calamity is from the *Royal Gazette* of Aug. 30:—

The melancholy task devolved upon us to record one of the most terrible visitations of Providence that has befallen the city of Kingstown within the memory of this generation.

On Saturday last, the 26th instant, at about a quarter of an hour after noon, the inhabitants of the city were aroused by the cry of fire. On inquiry we found that it proceeded from the east end of the city, and soon learned that the premises known as James's Foundry were on fire. But little danger was felt at first, from the situation of the premises, few persons apprehending that the fire would have extended to any great distance. We, however, hastened to the spot, at which time the fire was confined to the Foundry premises, which were in a few minutes totally enveloped in flames, as were the extensive adjoining saw mills and lumber yard of Messrs. Da Costa and Maxwell. The sea breeze, which previously had been moderate, now began to blow with an increased violence, which threatened to place the upper part of the city in the utmost danger. There were several engines early on the spot, but, owing to a great scarcity of fire-buckets, much difficulty was experienced in procuring water, and the want of water was increased by the fact that the greater part of the people engaged in bringing it were impressed with the absurd idea that salt water would not extinguish fire. The flames, by this time had communicated with the houses on the north side of Harbour-street, and spread, in spite of all that could be done to stop them, in a north-westerly direction. A range of houses extending from Harbour-street to Thames-street were speedily consumed, and the houses on both sides of Goldsmith street, up nearly as far as Lombard-street, were burnt to the ground. The Methodist chapel in Thames-street escaped by the loftiness of its walls, and the great exertions that were bestowed on its safety. The fire then ran with fearful velocity up the houses on both sides of Rum-lane, of which nothing remained but the bare walls. In the meantime the cinders and burnt shingles, driven by the violence of the sea breeze, had ignited the upper part of the town in various places; and a house in Law's-street, formerly used as the Athenaeum Club-house, was soon enveloped in flames, and became the nucleus of a distinct conflagration, more disastrous in its results than even the original one. The fire engines being at the same time engaged in the attempt to check the fire in the lower part of the town, no available means were at hand for a considerable length of time to assist in extinguishing that which threatened speedily to reduce to ashes the whole of the upper and more valuable dwelling-houses. The flames spread with rapidity which no human power could control along George-lane, up East-street, John's-lane, and Duke-street, consuming in their resistless path every house on both sides in the direction to which they were carried by the breeze, finishing their wild and fearful career in this direction at the Catholic church, near the Parade.

Meanwhile the fire continued to burn with unabated vigour in its first direction, and the land wind commencing about five o'clock, threatened to waft the flames towards Port Royal-street. The fire, which had by this time extended to within a few houses of Lombard-street, now began to make its way southward; and a large number of houses on the east side of Hanover-street, including Mr. Wilecock's coach-building establishment, became successively in flames. A party of artillery, under the command of Major Rowland, had been from the earliest period engaged in rendering assistance, by blowing up buildings which appeared likely, while standing, to communicate the flames; but it was found that the slight and open nature of the houses rendered gunpowder inefficient for the purpose, and it was, therefore, considered advisable, about eight o'clock, p.m., at which time the flames were burning as fiercely as ever, to bring out a twelve-pound howitzer, in order the more effectually to bring down the buildings immediately in advance of the fire. By these means, and by the aid of a large body of troops and scamen, the fire was eventually put down at about four o'clock in the morning of Sunday.

It is very difficult, if not impossible at present, to form anything like a correct estimate of the loss occasioned by this awful calamity; we believe, however, we do not exaggerate when we express our belief that it cannot be under half a million of money. Many poor persons who lived in the neighbourhood of the fire, alarmed lest their dwellings should become enveloped in the general conflagration, and anxious to save what little property they could from destruction, were to be seen throwing their moveables from their windows and doors into the street, only to become the prey of a horde of thieves, who were busily in plundering everything they could seize. It was a melancholy spectacle, more fearful than the awful element which was destroying all around, to behold the wretched inmates of the inflamed buildings—many of them without a shoe on their feet, or a bonnet on their heads, hurrying from their no longer tenable dwellings, to seek a shelter they knew not where, and without a change of linen to replace the soiled and torn garments alone left them of this world's goods. The Parade became the grand receptacle for such property as could be saved from the various houses; and at a late hour in the evening, many of the unhappy creatures who were rendered homeless by the fire, laid themselves down here under "heaven's broad canopy," and passed a night such as never perhaps had been passed in Jamaica. In spite of all their watchfulness, however, and notwithstanding the large concourse of persons who were present, the plunderers contrived to carry off an immense quantity of property.

We regret to have to record the following accidents, which have already come to our knowledge:—A field-piece was brought out for the purpose of battering down some of the houses, to prevent the spreading of the fire, and several persons were unfortunately injured by the spent and broken shells. We regret to have to record the death of Mr. Ebenezer Depass, from this cause. He was at the distance of several streets from the gun, and a piece of shell struck him on the throat, dividing the windpipe. He died about nine o'clock on Sunday night, retaining his sense to the last, and requested to be buried on the Palisades, which was accordingly done. Two other persons are in the hospital, suffering from similar wounds—one on the jaw, and the other in the leg. There are others there who were injured during the fire—one in the knee joint, by the falling of a beam, one run over by a cart, and two with nails in the feet. Major Holland, in superintending the blowing up of a house, was struck by a brick, and severely injured. Mr. Inspector Leake is lame from a nail having run into his foot; as also Captain Elliott and Mr. Davis, of H.M.C.; Mr. Dallas, jun., is extremely ill, from a *coup de soleil*; D. Porter is also ill from his excessive exertions: Alexander R. Scott, Esq., is injured by a contusion; Mr. Geoghegan, of the Peace-office, is severely cut in the thigh; Mr. Churchill, chemist, fell from a house, and broke his leg; another fell, and was carried away senseless, promptly attended by Dr. Jamieon; Mr. Carr, staving some puncheons of rum, got the legs of his pantaloons soaked in it, and they unfortunately caught fire—he is not much injured.

**ATTEMPTED MURDER OF A WINE-MERCHANT IN THE CITY.**—Throughout the whole of Friday a powerful sensation was created in the City, in consequence of a report that a highly respectable wine-merchant, named Waller, living in Cross-lane, St. Mary-at-Hill, Billingsgate, had been shot dead by his servant. On making an inquiry, the following were found to be the facts of the tragical occurrence:—Shortly before ten o'clock a man named Rowe, aged 78, and who was for twenty-four years in the service of Mr. Waller, as cellarman, rang the bell, and was answered by the porter. He inquired if Mr. Waller was at home, and was answered in the affirmative; he (Rowe) was then shown into the counting-house where Mr. Waller was sitting; the porter then left, and Rowe asked for some compensation for the long period he had been in his service (he having been discharged last Saturday three weeks). Mr. Waller said he was then very busy, but if (Rowe) would call some other time, he would consider of the matter. These words, however, were no sooner uttered than Rowe drew from his pocket a pistol, and fired it at Mr. Waller. The noise of fire-arms alarmed the porter, and he rushed into the counting-house, when Mr. Waller exclaimed, "Rowe has shot me." The porter instantly seized him by the collar, but perceiving that he had another pistol in his hand, he became alarmed, and let him go. No time was lost in sending for a surgeon, who promptly attended, when it was discovered that a ball had entered Mr. Waller's left side, and after striking against one of the ribs, fell out. Another ball was also found on the ground. Information of the atrocious attempt was instantly sent to the police-station in Tower-street, when Inspector Waller sent several officers in different directions, and from information he received, he went in pursuit of the accused, whom he apprehended in the Bow-road, and brought him in a cab back to Tower-street. On searching him two pistols and a dagger were found in his pockets, together with a phial containing some gunpowder, a powder flask, and 10s. 4d. in silver and copper. In a later part of the day the prisoner was taken before the Lord Mayor, when the above facts were stated. He did not deny having committed the act, but said "his late master was a very rich man, and ought to be transported." The Lord Mayor said it was a most serious case, and remanded the prisoner for a week.

#### VISIT OF THE GRAND DUKE MICHAEL TO WOOLWICH.

On Monday last his Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Michael, attended by Captain Meynell, Royal Navy, and accompanied by Prince Dolgorouky, General Tolstoy, General Lansky, Col. Ogareff, Baron Brunow, M. de Berg, M. Benkhausen, and Count Rosen, arrived at Woolwich, at 20 minutes before 12 o'clock, and was received by General Sir George Murray, G.C.B. and G. C. H., Master-General of the Ordnance; Lieut.-General Lord Bloomfield, G.C.B., and G.C.H., Commandant of the Garrison, Col. Sir George Hoste, C.B., Commandant of the Royal Engineers; Col. Cockburn, Col. Paterson, Col. Lacy, Col. Cleaveland, Col. J. E. Jones, Assistant Adjutant-General; Col. Dynye, C.B.; Lieut.-Colonel Dansey, C.B.; Lieut.-Colonel Dundas, C.B.; Lieut.-Colonel Wyld, C.B.; Lieut.-Col. Blackley, Lieut.-Col. Whitty, Lieut.-Colonel Colquhoun, Major Harding, K.H.; Major Sandilands, Brigade-Major Cuppage of the Royal Artillery; and Brigade-Major Sandon of the Royal Engineers, and Captain Boldero, M.P., who arrived with the Master General.

On His Royal Highness alighting, with his suite, at the residence of Lord Bloomfield, in the Royal Arsenal, a Royal salute was fired from a field battery stationed in front of the establishment for the first or practical class of the gentleman cadets. The field battery was under the command of Captain Tyden. The Grand Duke, immediately on his arrival, entered the residence of Lord Bloomfield, and partook of an elegant *déjeuner* with the principal officers of the Russian and British services present, and at half-past 12 o'clock proceeded through the Royal Arsenal to visit the various departments. The first place he visited was the boring department, at the entrance of which Lord Bloomfield introduced the Grand Duke to Lieut.-Colonel Dundas, who has the charge of it and the foundry. The beautiful machinery recently erected by Napier for boring and turning the best description of brass guns by aid of steam was in full operation; and the whole of the process was minutely examined by

the distinguished visitors. In another wing of the department was witnessed the engraving of royal arms and other ornaments generally executed on brass guns, and the finishing of musket-stocks and barrels. After visiting the spacious foundry, his Imperial Highness entered the laboratory department, at the entrance of which Lord Bloomfield introduced the Grand Duke to Colonel Cockburn and Lieutenant-Colonel Dansey; and on visiting the branch of the establishment where percussion caps are made, and the igniting composition applied, the whole process was explained by Col. Dansey, and the Grand Duke appeared so interested in examining every detail, that he remained witnessing the workmen and boys engaged in making percussion caps very nearly half an hour. His Imperial Highness then proceeded to the branch of the establishment where balls are made by pressure by a powerful machine invented by Napier, and worked with the greatest ease by hand; and on leaving this branch, entered the model-room, where specimens of almost every description of shot, shells, and rockets, and rocket tubes, are preserved; and subsequently visited the laboratory, carriage, and harness departments, appearing to enter into every minute particulars relative to every object of interest which came under his observation.

After leaving the harness branch of the building, where 10,000 horses and men could be equipped on the shortest notice, the Grand Duke glanced at the extensive ranges of ship and garrison guns, and piles of balls and shells, in the grounds of the Royal Arsenal, and then entered a square where old guns are deposited, and examined two brass guns recovered from the wreck of the Royal George, at Portsmouth, and several from the wreck of the Mary Rose, after they had been several hundred years under water. In the same square is the fragment of the 68-pounder gun which burst last year during the experiments with heavy ordnance at Deal, with the particulars of which the Grand Duke appeared to be deeply interested.

On entering the proof department, his Imperial Highness tried the effect of a hammer caused to fall upon a tube by pulling a thong six feet in length, and igniting the tube fitted in the vent of a 32-pounder gun by the force of the hammer descending upon it. In one of the buildings in the proof department are kept a selection of gauges for measuring the diameter of every kind of shot used in the naval or military service. A piece of ordnance, a handsome and perfect 24-pounder brass gun, was proved in the presence of his Imperial Highness in this department, by the application, through the medium of a fire-engine, of



THE GRAND DUKE MICHEL, LORD BLOOMFIELD, AND BRILLIANT STAFF, AT THE REVIEW, AT WOOLWICH.

absent on leave. Lieutenant-Colonel Chalmer and Wm. Young, Esq., Commissary of the Field Train Department, conducted the Grand Duke over the dépôt, where he witnessed sixty-six pieces of ordnance, mostly nine-pounders, but including several twelve and twenty-four pounders, mounted on carriages, and all ready in every respect for immediate field service at one moment's notice.

The next place visited by his Imperial Highness was the barracks of the Royal Sappers and Miners, where the Grand Duke was received by Colonel Sir George Hoste, Commandant of that branch of the Ordnance corps, and Brigade Major Sandham, of the Royal Engineers, who had previously left the staff to be present in their own department to receive him. His Imperial Highness went over the barracks rooms, examined the handsome arms recently issued to the men, and appeared to admire them much, and then inspected the great variety of curiosities, models, specimens of woods highly polished, coins, petrifications, and other interesting objects, besides drawings of bridges and models of pontoons, and other articles connected with their branch of the service. The museum attached to the library is daily acquiring foreign productions of a valuable and interesting nature, as the companies abroad take great interest in forwarding such as they think worthy of preservation, that they may have the gratification of seeing them on their return to their native country.

The Grand Duke, with the brilliant staff of his own and British officers, on leaving the barracks of the Royal Sappers and Miners, again returned to the Royal Arsenal, but apparently with the view of taking a circuitous route to the marshes; and by the time the distinguished visitors emerged at the south-east gate of the Arsenal into the Plumstead-road the Royal Horse Artillery and field batteries had passed at full gallop, on the way to the marshes.



TAKING UP POSITION.

which they were founded, but the perfection with which these were brought into practical use.

The above engraving represents a field-battery gun taking up its position in a canter. The piece of ordnance is attached, or "limbered up" to an ammunition carriage, capable of carrying two gunners, or

privates, whilst the drivers are also drilled so as to be able to serve at the gun in action, in case of casualties.

Having reached its destination, and been detached or "unlimbered" from the front carriage, we now see the action of loading; the ramrod having at its other extremity a sheep skin mop, larger than the bore

extinguished. Serious accidents have been known to occur from a neglect of this important preliminary to loading; as a melancholy instance, a poor fellow may be seen about the Woolwich barracks, both of whose arms were blown off above the elbow joint, whilst ramming home a cartridge before the sponge had been properly applied.

If it is deemed essential to keep up a fire upon the enemy during a temporary retreat, or in order to avoid an overwhelming body of cavalry directed against guns unsupported by infantry, in that case the limber remains as close as possible to the field-piece, as shown in our next engraving.

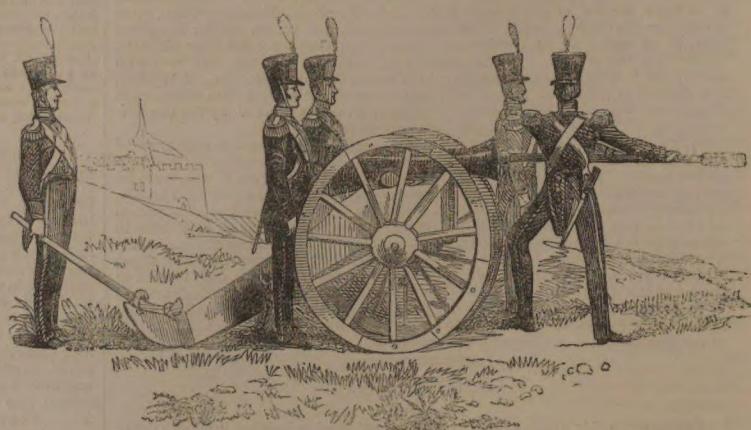
The skilful provision made against the various contingencies likely to occur in action formed a most interesting portion of the military display. A wheel is supposed to be shattered by the enemy's shot, and the gun thereby disabled for the moment; this accident is met

The practice in the marshes was concluded by firing four rounds from General Millar's gun with a solid shot of upwards of one hundred pounds weight, and four rounds from Colonel Dundas's 68-pounder gun, and the aim was remarkably good on each occasion, the shot falling close to the target, and only in one instance about a foot eastward. The Grand Duke seemed greatly interested with this practice, and examined the guns, the mode of discharge, the largest being by a flint lock, the same as was used for muskets before the introduction of percussion caps, and the other by tubes, the action of discharge being communicated to both guns by pulling a thong six feet in length.

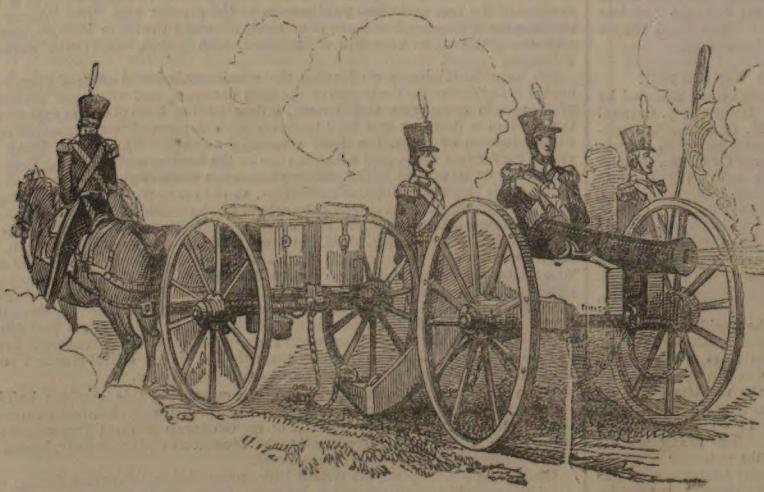
His Imperial Highness left the marshes at a quarter before four o'clock, and proceeded to the residence of Lord Bloomfield in the Royal Arsenal, where he partook of an elegant déjeuner with the principal officers, the band of the Royal Artillery being present to play some of their finest airs.

At ten minutes before five o'clock a field battery under the command of Major Wood, fired a salute to announce that the Grand Duke had entered one of Her Majesty's carriages with four horses, and was followed by Prince Dalgorouky, Lord Bloomfield, and Captain Meynell, and immediately left for town. General Sir George Murray, with Captain Boldero, left at the same time, and the other Russian officers followed in plain clothes, having substituted them for their military costumes. Baron Brunow, M. de Berg, and M. Benkhausen arrived about two o'clock, at the garrison, in plain clothes, and accompanied the distinguished visitors to the marshes, and returned in the evening to town.

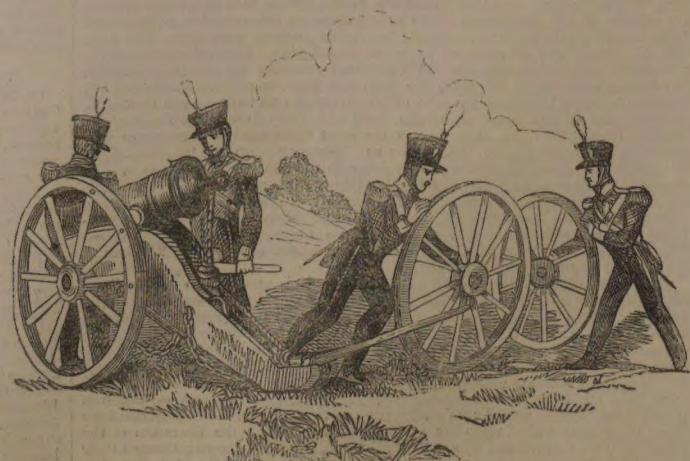
To the preceding details of the Artillery exercises, we are enabled to add a series of illustrations, which will convey to the reader a more correct idea of the effective state of the practice than would whole pages of letter-press:



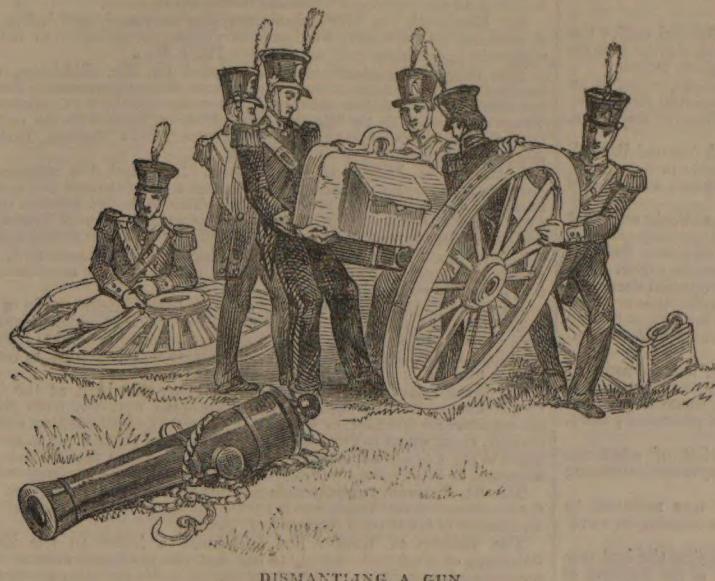
LOADING.



FIRING IN RETREAT.



DISABLED WHEEL.



DISMANTLING A GUN.



MOUNTING A GUN.

carriage, care being previously taken that the trunnions are in their respective sockets, a very slight exertion of manual labour is required to put the gun into fighting trim. That we may be perfectly understood, especially by our fair readers, we will add that the trunnions are the short round pieces of iron, or brass, projecting

from the sides of the cannon, and their relative position can be easily ascertained by a glance at the gun occupying the fore ground of the illustration, where the dismantling is depicted.

It may not be deemed *malapropos* to relate, that some years ago Mr. Joseph Hume moved for "a return of the expenses of the Horse Ar-

tillery in 1791." The Secretary of the Ordnance was present, and met the economist's motion by handing him over a page of blank paper. The "great arithmetician" looked surprised, but became confused on learning that the total expense was thereon represented, as no such branch as the Horse Artillery existed in the British army at the period named.



ROCKET AND GUN PRACTICE IN THE WOOLWICH MARSHES.—THE GRAND DUKE MICHEL, AND HIS SUITE.

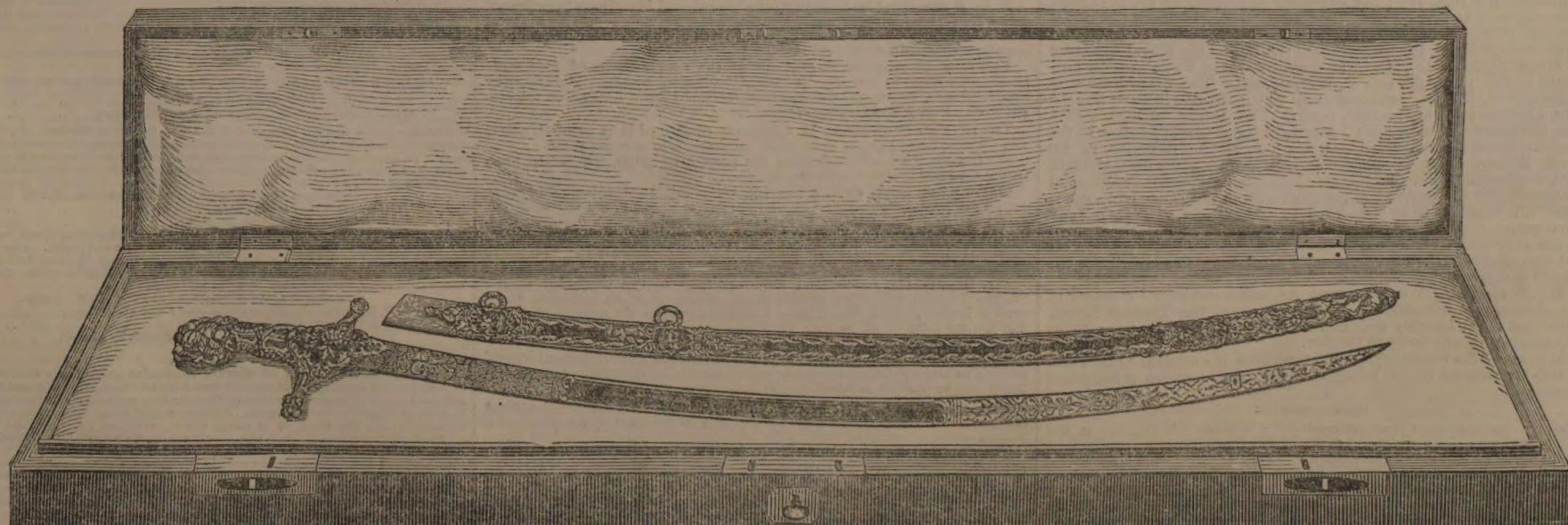
#### SUPERB SWORD FOR PRESENTATION TO MAJOR OUTRAM.

This magnificent testimonial of British valour has been manufactured by Messrs. Widdowson and Veale, of the Strand. It is composed of standard gold, and contains nearly two pounds weight of the precious metal. The handle is studded with brilliants, interlaced by bands of laurel, surmounted with a lion's head, beautifully modelled;

the cross is also elaborately enriched with brilliants of the rose, shamrock, and thistle, on royal purple ground. The scabbard of rich crimson velvet, is gorgeously mounted; the upper compartment has, upon a purple enamel ground, St. George and the Dragon; the centre has a lion and tiger in combat, beautifully executed; and the lower part is covered with military emblems. The blade is richly ornamented in purple and gold, and bears the following inscription:—

Presented to Major James Outram, 23rd Regiment Bombay Native Light Infantry, in token of the regard of his friends, and the high estimation in which he is held for the intrepid gallantry which has marked his career in India; but more especially his heroic defence of the British Residency at Hyderabad, in Scinde, on the 16th Feb., 1843, against an army of 8,000 Beloochees with six guns.

On the reverse side is inscribed—  
Major James Outram. Sans peur, et sans reproche.



SWORD FOR PRESENTATION TO MAJOR OUTRAM.

## THE THEATRES.

DRURY-LANE.

Auber's "Gustavus" was revived at this house on Monday night last, but went off as something "stale, flat," and, we fear, very "unprofitable" to the manager. The only part of the performance worth mentioning was Giubilei's *Ankerstromm*, which was not only in the highest degree creditable to him as a vocalist but as an actor of no ordinary merit. The ballet of "The Peri" concluded the evening's entertainment, with its usual deservedly-brilliant success; but Mr. Bunn must do something more than reproduce operas that have been worn threadbare by their too frequent use, and import and get up one or two showy ballets in the course of the season. A new farce and Donizetti's opera, "The Favourite," are announced as being in preparation.

HAYMARKET.

On Monday night a new comedietta in two acts, entitled "Old Parr," was produced at this genuine establishment, which afforded an infinite pleasure to a numerous and fashionable audience. The principal object of interest in the piece was personated by Mr. Farren, with such truth, sentiment, and artistic skill, as leaves nothing on a par with it that we know of, unless we except his "Grandfather Whitehead," and even then we are forced to divide our applause, and say, "PAR nobile fratum!" But a truce with jesting,—for never came there before the public a performance of more exquisite genuineness than that of Farren's *Old Parr*. It excited a melancholy reverence, that we do not recollect to have experienced before; we felt we were in the presence of

The patriarch of seven-score years and ten,

the Methusaleh of modern times, and as he gradually declined into his growing senility, under the wonderful histrionic art of Farren, we for a moment forgot ourselves in a sympathy with the mimic scene, and almost wept at the babbling of the poor old man. From an affinity that the style of the writing in this piece has to that of "Grandfather Whitehead," we concluded before we heard so that it was the production of Mark Lemon; for it abounds with many of his natural, unaffected home sentiments, and, moreover, there was such admirable measure taken of Farren's unequalled assumption of extreme old age. We speak advisedly when we say that were we to abstract ourselves from the recollection of his ultra-drollery in some parts, that great actor's impersonation of *Lear* would be deeply impressive. Why should it not? Garrick played the very antipodes of tragedy and comedy. The piece was most eminently and deservedly successful.

PRINCESS'S.

This truly elegant house opened last Monday with ("continued from last season") Balfe's opera of "Geraldine"—the cast remaining in "status quo," with one exception, which was that of Miss Gould, for the first time, in the part of *Phillipine*. The opera went off with increased *éclat*, and was succeeded by a new one-act piece, from the pen of Mr. Bouricault, called the "Old Guard," which was most enthusiastically received; for, independent of the excellent dramatic situation and dialogue of the piece itself, it introduced to the frequenters of this charming little theatre two of the most exquisite performers that we have witnessed for a long, long time—the captivating Eugenie Prosper (late of Mr. Mitchell's French company at the St. James's) and Mr. Morris Barnett. The former, in the part of *Melanie*, and the latter, as *Haversac*, her father, elicited some "true tears" from a crowded audience, by their exquisite pathos and genuine assumption of character. The ballet of "Giselle, or the Wills," followed, in which Miss Ballin and Mr. Gilbert made their first appearance at this house.

OLYMPIC.

On Monday Mr. J. Russell appeared at this house in poor Power's celebrated "Happy Man"; and, with all heartfelt regrets for the melancholy loss of the original, in that part, we feel convinced that he did not leave one behind him who could be so truly esteemed his "fellow" as Mr. Russell. He was frequently and loudly applauded, and is an acquisition of the highest value to this or any other theatre in the kingdom.

## DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL CHIT-CHAT.

ABROAD AND AT HOME.

**MR. LUMLEY.**—The spirited entrepreneur of her Majesty's Theatre is at present in Italy catering with his usual judgment and liberality for the entertainments he means to give next season, which, as we learn, are intended to "outshine all rivalry!"

**A NEW PRIMA DONNA.**—A débutante, with the ponderous name of Madame Montenegro del Carmen, has recently appeared at Amsterdam, where she created an extraordinary *furore*. She is pupil of the celebrated *maitre du chant*, Signor Celli—is engaged to make her *début* at La Scala, Milan, in November next, after which she will pay our metropolis a visit, and appear at Her Majesty's Theatre early in the ensuing year. She is described as possessing an extraordinary soprano voice, with a highly cultivated and enthusiastic style of singing.

**M. AUBER.**—The distinguished composer of "Masaniello," "Gustavus," "Fra Diavolo," and other productions, alike remarkable for their originality and effect, intends to visit us in the course of next season, and conduct one of his own operas at the Princess's Theatre. This is on the plan of international exchange: we expatriate our countrymen—they are hospitably received abroad,—and the foreigners in return send their aristos here to pick up the crumbs which have been denied to our compatriots at the table where they are the legitimate, and ought to be most welcome, guests! Alas! "far sought and dear bought," seems to be the motto most commendatory of anything now-a-days to the once-national Englishman!

**THE COLOSSEUM.**—This magnificent pile has been purchased by Mr. Montague, the proprietor of the Princess's Theatre, Oxford-street, who intends to give entertainments in it on a novel and most magnificent scale.

**MUSICAL FESTIVALS.**—"Last week," says the *Hereford Times*, "we gave a few interesting particulars respecting the musical festivals of the three choirs and others. We trust that the following memoranda will prove acceptable to our readers. Handel's Oratorio, the 'Messiah,' produced, for the benefit of the Foundling Hospital in London, the following sums:—From 1749 to 1759 (when the great composer died), £9,351; from 1760 to 1777, under the direction of Mr. Rastrick, £3,364; making a total of £10,299. The receipts at the commemoration of Handel in Westminster Abbey, in 1784, amounted to £12,736; and the receipts of the grand festival held in 1834, under the patronage of King William and Queen Adelaide, amounted to £22,013. 18s.; the expenses amounted to about £3,000. The surplus was divided into four equal parts, between the Royal Society of Musicians, established in 1738, the New Musical Fund (1786—now defunct), the Choral Fund (1791), and the Royal Academy of Music, instituted in 1822. The great festival at York, in 1823, produced £16,174; and the one in 1828, £13,000. The first meeting at Birmingham, in 1788, produced only £800.; the one in 1834, £3,527. The Chester meeting, in 1821, £5,362. The Derby, in 1822, £3,723. The Edinburgh, in 1824, £4,940. A grand festival will take place in the modern Athens (Edinburgh) this week under the direction of Sir H. R. Bishop, a magnificent music hall having lately been erected, with a splendid organ. A noble structure is in the course of erection at Liverpool, for the purpose of holding festivals and other large meetings; it is expected to be completed by the autumn of 1844." Why have we not some fitting edifice in the metropolis exclusively devoted to the purpose of charitable musical performances? Exeter Hall is not spacious enough either in its interior of "mind or body" for the sacred and comprehensive cause of universal liberality.

**MR. WEBSTER.**—We learn that the active and liberal manager of the Haymarket Theatre has become lessee of the Theatre Royal, Liverpool. We heartily wish him success; but there is such a thing as having too many irons in the fire.

**SIVORI.**—This peerless violinist continues his extensive provincial tour with quite as much success as his great *maestro* predecessor Paganini.

COL. PEEL'S b/b Zenobia, by Slave .. (Chapple) 1  
 Mr. Wreford's b/c by Camel, out of Wadrassta .. (J. Day, Jun.) 2  
 Mr. Goodman's b/c Running Rein, by the Saddler .. (Buckle) 0  
 Betting—Even on Volti; 3 to 1 agst Running Rein; 9 to 2 agst Wadrassta; 5 to 1 agst Col. Peel's two; and 10 to 1 agst Antler.

The start was one of the finest ever seen, not more than a length having intervened between the first and the last when they quitted the post. Running Rein took a slight lead, and with the Wadrassta colt, the Sea-kale colt, Zenobia, and two or three at his side, made strong running to the cords, when Zenobia went past him, and was hard held by a length. Wadrassta beating Running Rein for second by a length. The latter was run in very closely by Lord Oxford's colt and Antler; Volti went the pace for about half the distance, but died away at the cords, and at the finish was three lengths from Running Rein; Crosby, Light-wald colt, Watson's colt, and Minikin, were beaten off. Running Rein started under an objection by Mr. Watt.

The Cesarewitch Stakes of 25 sovs, each, 15 ft., with 300 added by the Grand Duke Cesarewitch; the owner of the second horse to receive 50 sovs, out of the stakes. The winner of the Doncaster St. Leger or Cup, or Great Yorkshire Handicap, to have carried 10lb. extra; or the winner of any handicap between the day of publishing the weights and the time of running, 5lbs., of two sibs, extra; no horse more than 10lb. extra. Two miles and a quarter. (43 Sabs.)

Mr. Boyce's Corranra, by Hyumen, 4 yrs. 7st. 11lb .. (W. Boyce) 1  
 Mr. Bell's Winesour, 3 yrs, 5st. 5lb. .. (Pettit) 2

Betting—6 to 1 agst Reciprocity; 7 to 1 each agst Trueboy, The Currier, and Arcanus; 10 to 1 each agst Winear, Flitzroy, and Armytage; 20 to 1 each agst St. Francis and Corranra; and 25 to 1 agst Amorino. A good start having been obtained at the first word, Newcourt and Corranra took the first and second positions, followed by Armytage, Fairplay, Winesour, and several other light weights, the heavy ones and Corranra lying off. Except that the two leading horses now and then changed places, the front rank remained as described to the new ground, where the two leaders and Fairplay, having had quantum suff. retired, and the lead was left with Reciprocity and Corranra, who had gradually moved towards the front after passing the ditch, taking his place at her side. Arnytage and Winesour were now third and fourth with Trueboy, the two Saints, and Arcanus at their heels. Corranra kept forcing the pace until near the bottom of the bushes hill, and then taking the lead from Reciprocity, went on with the running, and won by a length. Winesour passed Reciprocity in the end and beat her for second by a length. Nearly two lengths from the lot were Armytage, St. Lawrence, St. Francis, and Trueboy, so near together that we cannot venture to say which was fourth. Arcanus and Scatleean were also well up. Lady Eleanor, Donnybrook, and several others were beaten off after coming through the ditch, and Fisticloud lost any chance 4st. 10lb. might have given him, by bolting as soon as he got on the flat.

The Royal Stakes of 200 sovs, each, 120 ft., and only 23, &c., for three yrs old. Mr. Bowes' Cotherstone, 3st. 3lb. .. (F. Butler) 1  
 Mr. Comber's Fakaway, 3st. 7lb. .. (Bartholomew) 2  
 Duke of Richmond's Cornopean, 3st. 7lb. .. (Rogers) 3  
 Lord Exeter's Antelope, 3st. 7lb. .. (Darling) 4

7 to 4 on Cotherstone. Fakaway made play to the bottom, when the favourite went up, left him without an effort and won by a length. The third and fourth were beaten off.

DEATH OF LITTLE WONDER.—This well-known horse, the property of David Robertson, Esq., of Lady Kirk, died at Dawson's stables, Middleham, Yorkshire, last week, of inflammation. He was the winner of the Derby in 1840, and was in training for the approaching Kelso Meeting.

WEDNESDAY.

Sweepstakes of 10 sovs each; for two-yrs-old, 7st 3lb; and three-years, 9st.

Mr. Harland's Doctor Hill, 2 yrs .. (J. Howlett) 1  
 Lord Exeter's f by Liverpool, out of Mecca, 2 yrs .. (Pettit) 2  
 Lord Miltown's Birdeon, 3 yrs .. (F. Buckle) 3

Betting—2 to 1 agst Dr. Hill, 4 to 1 agst Testy, 5 to 1 agst the Mecca filly, and 6 to 1 agst Mr. White's filly.

The Eliza filly made the running, followed by the Mecca filly and Eminie, the Doctor lying in the ruck. At the dip Eliza dropped off, and the Doctor, taking up the running, won cleverly by a length. Birdeon a bad third, and Eminie fourth. Martingale was left behind at starting, and never got up. Lord Exeter claimed the winner.

The Town Plate of 50f. Winner to be sold for 200f., &c.

Mr. Batson's Rowland .. (Whitethouse) 1  
 Mr. J. Day's Morality, 4 yrs .. (Wakefield) 2

Betting—5 to 2 agst Reversion, 3 to 1 agst Cracksman, and 5 to 1 agst Morality. Cracksman went off at the top of his speed, and made running to the ditch, where Reversion took it and went on with it to the T.Y.C. post; Donnybrook then made an attempt to carry it on, but dropped it at a distance from home; Rowland then went in front, followed by Morality, and won easy by a length; Billingham Lass a good third, and Reversion well up.

The Bretley Stakes of 100 sovs each, 1 ft.; for two-yrs-old fillies, 8st 7lb. Last three-quarters of R.M. (11 subs.)

Lord Chesterfield's Joan of Arc .. (G. Edwards) 0  
 Mr. Osbaldeston's f by the Saddler, dam (foaled in 1834) by Partisan (Rogers) 0

Colonel Anson's The Princess .. (F. Butler) 3

The following also started:—Lord Exeter's sister to Saros (Mann); Mr. Payne's f by Touchstone, out of Peri (Nat); and Mr. Thorhill's Eclogue (Pettit).

Betting—7 to 4 agst Princess, 3 to 1 agst Joan of Arc, and 5 to 1 agst Eclogue.

A remarkable fine race, ended in a dead heat between Joan of Arc and Mr. Osbaldeston's f, the two beating the Princess by a head; the others close up, except Mr. Payne's filly.

THURSDAY.

Mr. Payne's c by Touchstone, out of Vat, received forfeit from Lord Glasgow's f by Voltaire, out of Snowball.

Lord G. Bentinck's Devil to Pay (Rogers) beat Lord Glasgow's f by Retainer, out of Penit (Nat). Won by a length.

Sweepstakes of 50 sovs each; for two-yrs-old colts, 8st 7lb; and fillies, 8st 4lb. T.Y.C.

Duke of Bedford's Espoir .. (E. Edwards) 1  
 Lord Exeter's Crosby .. (Mann) 2

3 to 1 on Espoir. Won easy.

Lord G. Bentinck's All-round-my-hat (Rogers) beat Lord Glasgow's c by Velociped, out of Amulet (Nat). Won by four lengths.

Sweepstakes of 10 sovs each; for two-yrs-old, 6st 7lb; three, 8st 3lb; four, 8st 11lb; five and upwards, 9st. First half of Ab. M. Winner to be sold for £300, &c. (6 Subs.)

Colonel Peel's Cameleon, 5 yrs .. (Nat) 1  
 Mr. Braithwaite's Gaiety, 2 yrs .. (J. Day) 2

Handicap Plate of £100, for three-yrs-old, &c. A. F.

Mr. Herbert's Arctic, aged 7st 2lb .. (J. Howlett) 1  
 Lord Exeter's Reversion, 4 yrs, 6st .. (Abdale) 2

Won by a length; the Devil third, and Rowland fourth.

Lord Glasgow's f by Retainer, out of Purity, received forfeit from Captain Rous's Lady Eleanor.

Col. Peel's Garry Owen received forfeit from Lord Glasgow's He-has-a-Name.

Rowing MATCH.—A sculler's wager for £10 aside was rowed for on Wednesday, between Goodrum and Shelton, both well-known men, the distance being from Westminster to Putney. The start took place at near four o'clock, and was very even, there being no very great advantage in the choice of stations. They went off at a very dashing speed, and were scull and scull until nearing Lucas's road, when Goodrum began to show a lead, which, despite the exertions of his adversary, he soon improved, and went through Vauxhall-bridge (then in the inside place) nearly two lengths ahead. At the Red House he had gained two more, and went on increasing the distance all the way. Shelton rowed with great pluck, but could not overhaul his opponent, who won by about a hundred yards.

## NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

COAST GUARD.—Lieutenant Edgar Slade, from Her Majesty's ship Shearwater to the command of a station. Commander Arthur Kellett, Inspecting-Commander of Sligo station to Waterford station, vice Commander C. Parker, whose period of command expires. Commander John Nugent, from Bellmullet station, to Westport station, vice Commander G. Dyer, whose period of command expires. Lieutenant W. Sterne, from Ballycastle to Wexford, vice Commander Sidney H. Ussher, whose period of command expires. Lieutenant Charles Bagshot, from Valentia station, to Youghal, vice Commander Thomas Green, whose period of command expires. The foregoing changes are to be made on Tuesday next, the 10th instant.

APPOINTMENTS.—Commanders—G. G. Burton, to the Poictiers; W. Maclean, to the Apollo. Lieutenants—Samuel Morris, to the Imam; C. Postle, to the Flamer; W. Tringham, to be First of the Victoria and Albert, vice Snell, promoted. Masters—W. P. Birdwood, to the Star; J. Cartwright to the Calcutta. Surgeons—A. M'Kechane, M.D., to the Poictiers, vice Osborne; A. H. C. Jasmin, M.D., to the San Jose. Secretaries—H. Hunt, to Commodore A. R. Sharpe, C.B.; Jasmin, M.D.; F. J. Fagan, to Rear-Admiral Bowles, Cork. Second Master—W. Wilson, to the Formidable. Midshipman—G. C. Lloyd, to the Eurydice. Volunteer, First Class—W. Irwin, to the Hyacinth. Masters' Assistants—W. G. Aldrich, to the Warspite; J. Yeatman, to the Hyacinth.

PROMOTIONS.—Commanders—W. J. Thompson Hood, of the Caledonia; E. J. Bird, of the Erebus, to be captains. Lieutenants—Archibald McMurdo, of the Terror; James F. L. Wood and John Sibbald, of the Erebus; George Snell, of the Victoria and Albert; John H. Weller, of the Tartarus; William Winniet, of the Lightning; Horatio Jauncey, of the Caledonia; T. B. Stewart, of the Coast Guard, to be commanders. Mates—P. A. Scott, and T. E. L. Moore, of the Terror; Joseph Dayman and Henry Oakley, of the Erebus; Frederick P. Warren, and Robert Coote, of the Victoria and Albert; Edward Nicholls, of the Lightning; Samuel Pritchard, of the Queen; Henry Charlton of the Penelope; H. T. Veitch, of the Caledonia; and James Ball, John Colpoys Ommenay, and Robert Ellis, to be commanders. Second Master—E. M. Fox, of the Victoria and Albert, to be master. Assistant-Surgeon—H. Ward, Banks, of the Victoria and Albert, to be surgeon.

The officers of her Majesty's ship Lynx have contradicted in the most positive terms the statement made by the Cork Reporter, that Lieutenant Burdlem, in command of that vessel, had ordered the bombardment of the town of Cove.

THE OUT-PENSIONERS IN IRELAND.—The out-pensioners at present in Ireland amount to about 22,000, and according to the late act they will shortly be called into active service, the necessary arrangements being now gone through towards forming their completion, and it is expected that they will be ready for service in January next; earlier, if the state of the country should render such a course advisable. The same rules as to discipline, organization, officers, &c., will be observed as with those in England. Their uniform will be a blue frock coat, with scarlet cuffs, facings, and shoulder straps, with brass crescent similar to that worn by the Marines. The trousers are also to be blue, with broad scarlet stripes. The cap to be of black cloth, with glazed top, surmounted by a cap-star. The coat similar to that usually worn by sergeants of infantry—the device on the buttons being a crown with a star. Leinster and Ulster supply a larger number than the other provinces.

## LAW INTELLIGENCE.

### BANKRUPTCY COURT, OCT. 11. (Before Mr. Commissioner Evans.)

#### FENNER AND FENNER'S BANKRUPTCY.

The bankrupts, who carried on business as merchants in Fenchurch-street, appeared before the Court on their final examination. An adjournment was prayed and granted, on the ground of time being required to investigate the accounts they presented, especially in reference to a debt of £260,000, which they allege to be due from a brother at Antwerp, but which liability the brother wholly denies. The bankrupts stated that the whole of the correspondence passing between them on the subject had been destroyed, but they promised to give all the information they could, and, if possible, obtain corroborative evidence. Mr. Commissioner Evans said, it appeared a suspicious affair, and he should require a strict investigation. The bankrupts' debts and liabilities are estimated at from £22,000 to £30,000, and the assets, with the exception of this contested claim upon the brother, are about £700.

#### SIERRIFFS' COURT.

COMMISSION OF LUNACY.—A commission de lunatico inquirendo was opened on Wednesday morning, at the Sheriff's Court, Red Lion-square, before Francis Barlow, Esq., one of the commissioners in lunacy, and a special jury of 19 freeholders of the county, of whom R. Carpenter, Esq., was foreman, to inquire into the state of mind of Mrs. Harriett Utten, described in the commission as "for

merly of No. 29, High-street, Camden-town, but now of Earl's-court House Brompton, widow." After a great deal of evidence had been given, and the subject of the inquiry had been examined at considerable length, a dispute arose between the jury whether there had been any proof that she was incapable of managing her affairs; and, after some observations, a show of hands was taken, when the jury appeared unanimous as to the unsoundness of mind; and only two out of the 19 dissented as to her incapacity to manage her affairs, and accordingly they recorded the verdict—"That Mrs. Utten was of unsound mind and incapable of managing herself and affairs from the 2nd June, 1843."

## WESTMINSTER SESSIONS.

These sessions commenced on Monday before Mr. Sergeant Adams and the usual number of magistrates. The grand jury having been sworn, the Chairman, after explaining the nature of the duties they were called upon to discharge, informed them that their attendance would be required but for a short time, owing to the extreme lightness of the calendar, there being altogether but seventeen prisoners for trial, twelve of whom were charged with felony, and the remainder with assaults, misdemeanours, &c.

Mary Taylor, the wife of a coal porter, residing in Bull-inn-court, in the Strand, was indicted for assaulting her step-daughter, a girl about fifteen years of age. The prisoner, on the occasion in question, after stripping the girl, beat her severely with a leather strap, at the end of which was an iron buckle. The jury found her guilty, and the chairman, after commenting upon the extreme brutality of her conduct, sentenced her to four months' imprisonment in the house of correction, and at the end of that time to find sureties to keep the peace towards the prosecutrix.—The prosecution was instituted by the authorities of the parish of St. Martin-in-the-Fields.

The other cases tried during the day were not of the slightest public interest.

## POLICE.

MANSION HOUSE.—EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF FORGERY.—A man of respectable appearance, named Josiah James Lovejoy, was brought before the Lord Mayor, in the custody of Daniel Forrester, the officer, charged with having forged a bill of exchange for £50. There was a singular fact connected with the accepting of the bill.—Mr. Mullins, of the firm of Bush and Mullins, solicitors to the Committee of Bankers for Protection against Forgeries and Frauds, appeared for the prosecution. The prisoner, who seemed to be in a very dejected state, was undefended.—Mr. John Hart, of No. 7, Devonshire-place, Commercial-road, banker, stated that he knew the prisoner well. The acceptance for £50, purporting to be payable at Messrs. Masterman and Co's, and to be accepted by John Hart, was not in his hand writing, neither had he authorised anybody to accept the bill for him. He kept cash at Masterman's house for the last five years, and this bill had been paid by them on his account.—The Lord Mayor: Have you had dealings with the prisoner?—Mr. Hart: Yes, but I always paid him with checks. He is a miller, and I always knew him to be a most respectable man.—Mr. Thomas Brand, cashier in Masterman's banking house, stated that he paid the bill with a Bank of England note for £50. It was received by the prisoner, who presented it in the name of John Kempster. The writing of Mr. Hart's name was very like the writing of that gentleman, and had been compared with several vouchers in the house. Mr. John Kempster stated that he had signed his name to the bill as the drawer. The prisoner was a client of his, and was indebted to him money upon three several bills. Witness was in the habit of lending prisoner money upon bills, and upon the occasion to which the bill of exchange referred, the prisoner said it was inconvenient to him to pay the difference between them, but that he had an acceptance which was drawn in blank, and was as good as a note of the Bank of England. Witness took the bill for £50 produced, and kept it until the day it was due, and then he put his name to it as the drawer, for the purpose of presenting it for payment. At Masterman's he endorsed the bill, and received the amount in a £50 note, which he paid into his bankers, the London and County bank.—The Lord Mayor: How came you to put your name to the bill as the drawer?—Witness: There was no time to send to Mr. Lovejoy, to Barking, in Essex.—The Lord Mayor: Then you were the innocent promulgator of the forgery, to a certain extent?—Witness: I certainly uttered it, but of course entertained not the least idea that it was a forgery.—The Lord Mayor: Have you anything to say prisoner?—Prisoner: Nothing at present.—Mr. Hart: I would have placed every confidence in him, and I hope he will be able to exonerate himself.—The prisoner was committed for trial.

On Thursday morning a man, named George Sutherland, was brought before Alderman Hunter, charged with attempting self-destruction. Judge, a police inspector, stated, that at about four o'clock on Wednesday afternoon the prisoner suddenly mounted the parapet of the west side of London-bridge, and waving his hat in the air vociferated, "Huzzah for Scotland," and then precipitated himself head foremost into the water, and disappeared. The cold water, however, it would seem, caused him suddenly to change his mind, as he almost immediately reappeared, and struck out most vigorously till he was taken up. Henry Sutherland, brother to the prisoner, stated that he was a pensioner belonging to the 12th Dragoons, and having come up from Leeds to receive his money had managed to spend it, and in order to enable him to return, he gave him 9s., but that he also spent. He would, however, have no objection to pay for his passage if he promised the Alderman to go by the first vessel. As a steam-vessel sailed for Leeds on Friday, the Alderman ordered him to be kept in custody until that time.

BOW-STREET.—Sarah Ann Watkins, a woman of about thirty-five years of age was placed at the bar before Mr. Hall, charged with having attempted to drown herself in the Thames. Myers, the gallant waterman who has saved so many persons from a watery grave, at Waterloo-bridge stairs, was the person who appeared against her. He had seen her running down the steps, and prevented her in the very act of attempting self-destruction. Mr. Hall asked the prisoner what induced her to contemplate self-destruction? The poor woman, with tears streaming down her cheeks, told the magistrate that she was the wife of a street musician living in Drury-lane, who made her walk the streets to provide the money required for the daily necessities of life; and because she did not get as much as he thought; she ought, he had ill-used and beaten her until not a limb was free from pain. This he had repeatedly done, and threatened to turn her out altogether if she did not bring home more money. Tired of the wretched life she was leading, and smarting under his gross ill-treatment, she had, in a moment of vexation, attempted to put an end to her sufferings.—As soon as the magistrate had heard the poor creature's story, he sent an officer with a warrant to apprehend the husband. After a short interval he was brought into the court and put into the dock. He bowed to the magistrate in a manner which showed that he was still under the influence of liquor.—The poor woman then repeated her tale of wretchedness in the hearing of the prisoner, and her evidence was taken down by the clerk.—The fellow was meanwhile shedding the tears of a drunken man. When called upon to say what he could do in defence of his brutality, he stammered out a rhapsodic story about his having been in the army, and the navy, but that he had subsequently had "the misfortune" to have a considerable sum of money left him, which having run through, he had turned street musician. He could not, however, get a livelihood by his "profession."—Mr. Hall said his conduct was the most gross he had ever heard, and he should hold him to bail to keep the peace towards his wife, himself in £20, and two sureties in £10 each. The magistrate asked him if he could procure bail.—The prisoner said he was not worth five pence in the world.—Mr. Hall: Then you must go to prison.—The prisoner was then locked up in default of bail.—Mr. Hall then gave directions that the poor woman should be taken to the workhouse, with a representation of her case and a recommendation from him that she should be attended to. In the meantime he gave her some money from the poor-box, which she received with tears of gratitude.

WORSHIP-STREET.—Charlotte Thomas, a single woman, thirty years of age, and Jane Friend, a married woman, with an infant at her breast, the wife of a working silversmith, were charged before Mr. Bingham with robbing Mr. Thomas Gray, a land-agent in Seward-street, Goswell-street, of £17 odd. The prisoners were lodgers of the prosecutor, tenanting separate rooms on the first floor, and the prosecutor retaining the upper room as bedrooms for himself and sister. In the front of one of these rooms he had a chest of drawers, in one of which he kept his money, and, on Sunday evening last, on going to church with his sister, had locked up nearly £20 in it. On his return he found the entire house in a state of great confusion and disorder, with the contents of several drawers strewn about, and the back parlour and kitchen windows open, as if thieves had been busy on the premises, and had escaped in that way. The police, after being employed for two days in investigating the affair, at length traced the robbery to the prisoners, who, in their defence, recriminated on each other, but substantiated the charge against both; and Mr. Bingham fully committed them to Newgate for trial.

## ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

### DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AND CALAMITOUS LOSS OF LIFE.

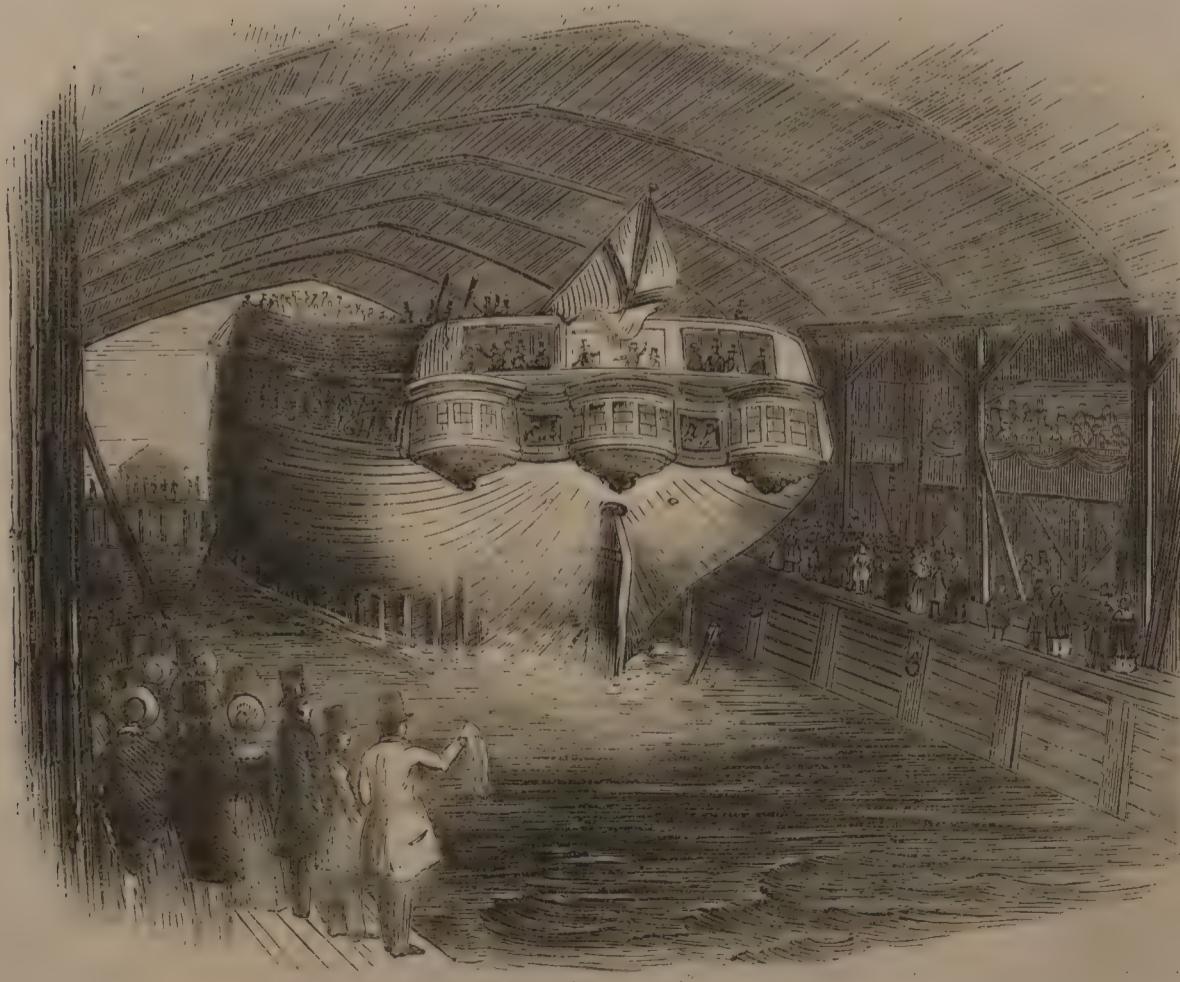
At the early hour of two o'clock on Wednesday morning, the inhabitants of St. Martin's-lane and



TRENTHAM HALL - FROM THE LAKE.



MARRIAGE OF LADY E. L. GOWER AND LORD BLANTYRE.—THE DEPARTURE.



LAUNCH OF H.M.S. "WORCESTER" AT DEPTFORD.

view of the mansion, marks it out for a considerable distance. Below the terrace we have mentioned, is the "Pleasaunce," extending to the margin of the lake, through which the river Trent passes, and which covers about 50 acres. Rising from this lake is a small island laid out in terraces, similar to the celebrated Isola Bella, and crowned with picturesque Italian buildings. The entrance to the mansion has also been cleverly treated—it being now beneath glazed arches, and by a rich court of Corinthian architecture, with Mosaic pavement, fountains, conservatories, &c. In our view, the artist has shown the finest points of this princely residence.

Throughout the day of the marriage, the adjoining village of Trentham, as well as the noble demesne, presented a joyous appearance. Early in the morning, twelve of the elder female scholars, and the choir of the church, assembled on the south terrace of the hall and serenaded the lovely bride. Breakfast parties were innumerable; crowds continued to pour into the village in streams until after ten o'clock. Several of the roads lead through the park, and the groups of spectators promenading the walks, or stationed amongst the trees, or on the verdant slopes of the high ground, had picturesquie effect. The principal drives were occupied by the carriages of the gentry. The church was fitted up with scarlet cloth, and carpeted for the occasion; and in front of the altar were ranged twenty-four girls, of the Duchesses of Sutherland's school, dressed with pleasing simplicity. At twenty minutes to twelve, the Archbishop of York entered the church, attended by the Rev. J. E. Edwards, Rev. J. Hutchinson, and the Rev. H. G. Bunsen, chaplains of the Duke of Sutherland. Shortly afterwards, the Duke of Sutherland came, the noble Duke leading the beautiful bride to the altar, and in the rear were Lord Blantyre, the Duchess of Sutherland, and the bridal party. In the train of the bride were the Ladies Elizabeth, Caroline, and Constance Leveson Gower, sisters of the bride, Lady Mary Howard, Miss Lascelles, and Miss Howard, daughter of the Dean of Lichfield, who acted as bridesmaids. The bride was attired in a remarkably rich, but chaste costume of rich white satin, with two flounces of valuable Guipure lace, the flounces covering the whole of the skirt, which was trimmed with orange blossoms. Her Ladyship had a shawl of lace of exquisite manufacture, and a superb veil. Head-dress of white roses. All the bridesmaids wore dresses of India muslin over white satin, with blonde bonnets trimmed with white roses. The bride is under twenty years of age, and is remarkably handsome, with fine dark hair, and brilliant eyes. Lord Blantyre is also handsome, more than six feet in height, and about twenty-three or twenty-four years of age.

As the noble bridegroom and his lovely bride passed down the aisle of the church, the school girls strewed the path with flowers, and the entire party then retired. At about two o'clock, a carriage and four, with outriders, drew up to the grand entrance of the hall: the yeomanry were drawn up as a guard of honour, on each side of the road in the park; the school girls were stationed on each side of the vestibule, and each waved a small white flag, as the noble pair entered the arrière amidst joyous greetings of the children, the military salute of the yeomanry, the quiet tokens of respect of numbers of spectators, and the loud hurrahs of the crowd; and the best wishes of all. The carriage then passed on for Lilleshall, the Duke of Sutherland's seat, in Shropshire, escorted by a body of the Staffordshire Yeomanry Cavalry. At Eccleshall the bride and bridegroom were met by a troop of the Shropshire Yeomanry, who escorted them to Lilleshall.

We have not space to detail the rejoicings of the day; there was a sumptuous *Lejeune à la fourchette* at the Hall, at which was a bride-cake, five feet in circumference, and, with the decorations, three feet high; besides other cakes—in all about 4 cwt. The whole of the establishment, and about 150 abours of the Noble Duke, were also feasted at the Hall; and in the evening there was a ball in the Steward's Room, at which the Duke, Lord Morpeth, Lord Leveson, and several others of the distinguished guests, joined in a country dance. The corridor and conservatories were illuminated, and the effect was magnificen-



NEW PUBLIC ROOMS, AT READING.

**NEW PUBLIC ROOMS, AT READING.**  
On the 24th instant, the building in part appropriated to the use of the Scientific Institute of the town of Reading, of which we give a view, will be opened to the members, in the mode usually followed in such proceedings. And most gratifying those proceedings are at all times and in all places, whether in this thickly-peopled centre of civilization, England, with a constitution and a history the growth of a national existence of nearly a thousand years, or on the distant shores of New Zealand, where the white man is yet the neighbour of the savage, and where the axe of the settler will not for many years cease to resound. It may almost be a question in which place the happy union of men for the purpose of mutual, or, it may be, self-instruction, is calculated to do the greatest amount of good. Here, the total and entire neglect of all governments to provide for the education of the people, has thrown them upon their own resources—by their own exertions they have devised the means of procuring themselves intellectual advantages. But it has frequently been at a late period in the history of every locality—always too late to remedy the evil of a great—*far too* great a portion of the surrounding population having been suffered to grow up in ignorance. The work has been begun at the “eleventh hour,” among a generation not prepared to look on intellectual gratification as a solace and delight, but trained to regard it with indifference. For them was the lamp of knowledge kindled in vain: it was “the light shining in darkness, and the darkness beholding it not.” But the young of the present—the unborn of future generations—must not be sacrificed to the errors, the prejudices, the sad neglect of the past. For them must the provision be made which their predecessors thought not of making. To those who have attained the age to appreciate the advantages of such institutions, it ought above all things to be welcome; nor are those of mature age to overlook the benefits

is not too much to require of them that they come forward with the support they can so well give, as an acknowledgment of what they have plentifully received. Nor would such assistance be exclusively a donation: they might also enjoy some of the benefits of the Institution, though the facilities it offers might not be to them so necessary to others. But we need hardly spend much time, or occupy much space, in pleading the cause of refinement and intelligence against ignorance and the barbarism which ignorance ever ensures. He must know little of the condition of society who does not perceive that there is a vast amount of barbarism among us, cultivated as we are, rich, and civilised, and powerful, as we think ourselves. No one need fear the world will become too wise, or too refined. There is dreadful destitution among large masses of society—a destitution which is divided from the competence of property, and the independence ensured by the industrious exercise of skilled labour, by many shades and degrees of poverty, all of which render the attainment of anything like education difficult—to those who are totally destitute impossible; and that destitution will always engender a frightful amount of the ignorance, which, to judge by the indifference, or actual hostility, shown by many to any attempt to remove it, there are some, it seems, consider a blessing; but they labour under a dreadful error. The danger to property and law lies in the very ignorance they foster, for “he who is not with us is against us, and he who gathereth not together scattereth.” How should men respect the rights of property, or revere the sanctity of the law, when they are incapacitated by ignorance from understanding the nature of one, or the operation of the other? Let every one then who is anxious to improve himself, or to effect something towards the improvement of others, do what he can to support such institutions as this; he will not be without his reward.

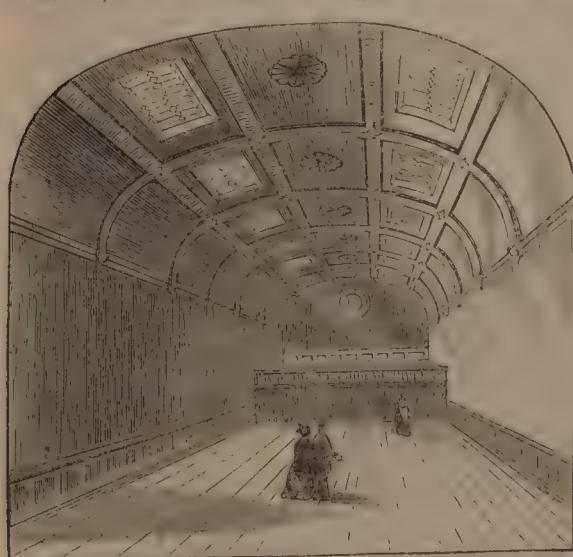
The neat and commodious edifice at Reading is situated in London-street, a central part of the town, and was completed about a month ago. The elevation is in the pure Grecian-Ionic style, after the beautiful example of the Temple of Minerva Polias, in the Acropolis of Athens. It consists of a stylobate or base, next the street, of solid granite, about five feet high: from which rises the façade, comprising two Ionic columns, above thirty feet in height (attached, as in the Grecian example), with elaborately carved capitals and fluted shafts; and two square columns, with the capitals and bases peculiar to the order. These four columns are surmounted by a proportionate entablature, finishing with a pediment. Between the columns are the requisite windows, with suitable dressings; the doorway being in the centre of the lower floor, and approached by a flight of steps. The roof of the large hall is elliptic, divided into compartments, with ornamental brackets, &c., and flowers in the centre. A beautiful soft and equal light is introduced through cast-iron ornamental sashes placed in the compartments, and filled with ground glass. The whole of the apartments—waiting and committee rooms, vestibules, kitchen, cellarage, &c.—are admirably arranged, and reflect great credit upon the architect, Mr. W. Brown, of Reading.

The corner-stone of the edifice was laid by Miss Mitford, the authoress of “Our Village,” on the 31st of August, 1842, in the presence of a large concourse of ladies and gentlemen resident in the town and neighbourhood, a clever oration being delivered on the occasion by Dr. Cowan, president of the Literary and Scientific Institution. The silver trowel used for the above purpose was subsequently presented to Miss Mitford by R. Bacon, Esq., with an eloquent address.

The building is intended for general purposes; the hall being well adapted for concerts, balls, lectures, meetings, &c., and capable of accommodating 1,000 persons. The rooms in front are partially occupied by the Literary, Scientific, and Mechanics’ Institution, the largest, on the first floor (nearly 30 feet square) being a public reading room. This institution is under the especial patronage of his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and (thanks to the judicious management of its able and zealous officers) is one of the most flourishing societies at present in existence. The Essay and Discussion Class, founded by the honorary secretary, Mr. G. Grossmith, alone embraces 100 members. Dr. Cowan is the president for the ensuing year; and Charles Stephens, Esq., of Earley Court, the treasurer. The building will be opened by a public dinner in the spacious hall, on the 24th instant, at which some of the first literary men of the day will be present. The dinner will be followed by a public *sorée*, a concert, and a ball, to be held in commemoration of the opening, during the same week.

**DISCOVERY OF ANCIENT COINS.**—On the 1st of this month a countryman, named Fonderarive, of Rossie, while ploughing on the side of a hill, found an oval copper vessel, containing 3,350 silver coins, and fragments of different sizes. About 350 of these coins are Anglo-Saxon, Danish and Norwegian, of Kings Ethelred, Canute, Harold, Hardicanute, Edward, and Swen Erickson. The others are German, chiefly of the cities of Cologne, Maydeburg, Mainz, Strasburg, Augsburg, &c. They are all of the 10th and 11th centuries, and the whole appear to have been buried in the ground towards the close of the 11th century. There are only two coppers (Arabian coins) among them. Two other peasants have found a coin and a clasp.

The Marquis of Tweeddale has been unfortunate enough to lose a new carriage, which miscarried on its way from the ship to the shore at Madras. The *Star* remarks on this—“whether this unlucky swamping of a state chariot bears any ominous allusion to a like consequence as regards the chariot of the state, we are not able to say; but his Lordship at any rate may console himself with the reflection, that as he ordered it out for the Madras Roads it has safely reached its destination.” Thus it appears that the only use likely to be made of his Lordship’s carriage is as a vehicle for a joke.



THE GREAT HALL, READING.

they offer; they may be busied with their everyday occupations, but these require sometimes to be thrown aside. There may be overmuch application, as well as too little; and the former, which is an error, is much more common in England than the latter, which is a grave fault. There is a wholesome truth in the lines of Wordsworth;—

The world is too much with us—soon and late—  
Getting and spending, we lay our powers waste.

It therefore behoves us to beware of this “overmuch” anxiety for what, though it is the means of living, is not the great end of life itself—which is rather the exercise—and the developing that we may exercise—the faculties that lie within us—though but too often they are suffered to “rust unused.”

In all places, in all times, and to all ages, the uniting together of men for the purposes of mental improvement, is an object to be encouraged when it yet exists only in intention, and on which any locality is to be congratulated when it is carried out to a successful fulfilment, as in the case of the town of Reading, whose Institute we hope will long continue to flourish, and produce all the fruits that can be desired. Every society of this kind is a new centre from which the beneficial influences of science and literature spread forth among the population in the midst of which it is placed; it affords opportunities of cultivating both to many who before did not possess them, and for those who do not require such aids—whose more ample means and more happy lot have placed those aids in their own power—surely it

## ENGLAND AND FRANCE;

## THE SISTERS.

## A ROMANCE OF REAL LIFE.

BY HENRY COCKTON,

AUTHOR OF “VALENTINE VOX,” “STANLEY THORN,” ETC.

CHAPTER XXVII  
THE REUNION.

ALMOST immediately after Sir Arthur’s death, Fred. and Lucrece, with her infant, arrived and having been warmly received by all save Caroline, who had retired, Lucrece went to her room, with the view of greeting and consoling her, while Fred. impatiently urged the departure of Dr. Hawtree, who had promised to take him to Alice at once.

Greville—having heard this promise given, and wishing for some reasonable excuse to leave the house, in which he really was not at all happy—now endeavoured to make Dr. Hawtree understand, by a variety of ingenious observations, that he should feel extremely glad of an invitation to go with them; and as the Doctor knew that Alice had before been amused by illustrations of his one grand principle, and was anxious that the reunion of the lovers should not be one of tears, he invited him to dine with them—intimating, at the same time, with great consideration, that they might as well all go together, which met Greville’s views precisely; and, therefore, having taken leave of Charles—who then wished for no other society than that of Lucrece—they together left the house.

“Now, Fred.,” said Dr. Hawtree, as they proceeded towards his residence, “although this is a mournful time, your meeting with Alice must be gay. We have lost our dear friend Cleveland, but we must not, Fred., lose her.”

“There’s surely no danger of that?” cried Fred.

“Although she must be rallied. Her spirits have been of late dreadfully depressed; and although she was in a high state of rapture for a time when she heard of your coming back to England, she soon became thoughtful and gloomy again; in fact, melancholy seems to settle upon her soul—that species of melancholy which fleeting ecstasy tends but to confirm, but which constant cheerfulness must soon remove. Therefore be light and lively, and most playful when you perceive she is most inclined to be dull.”

“Then we had better not allude to poor Sir Arthur’s death this evening?”

“Not if we can possibly avoid it. She will ask after him, doubtless; but the subject must be evaded in some way. She had much better bear of it in the morning.”

“Father,” said Fred, “you understand? Sir Arthur must not be mentioned this evening before Alice.”

“Very well, my boy,” replied Greville. “If it must not, it must not, and therefore, of course, will not be mentioned.”

“What I haven’t you got over that yet?” cried Fred, with all that irreverence in which sons will indulge when they conceive themselves to be wiser than their fathers.

“Got over what, my boy?”

“Why that predestinarian propensity of yours. You should have been with us at Verdan. We should have cured you there. Charles and I were frequently on the subject.”

“And the result, I find, is, that Charles has become a convert.”

“Charles become a convert! cried Fred, whom the notion highly pleased. “When he becomes a convert, I’ll join you.”

“Well, there’s no accounting for these things: they are all hidden mysteries to us; but it strikes me that the time will come when they will be but very few men of sense to be converted. But don’t you think,” he added, “that Charles is looking ill?”

“He is ill,” replied Dr. Hawtree—“very ill. He, too, must be roused, or he’ll become hypochondriacal. I see that, clearly.”

“Now,” said Fred, on reaching the house, “shall I go up with you, or will you announce me first?”

“Go into the parlour,” replied the Doctor, “and I’ll let her know that you are there.”

Fanting with impatience to see her, Fred. did so, and the Doctor proceeded with Greville to the drawing-room, at the door of which Alice was anxiously standing in fond hope—knowing that some one was with him—it being no other than Fred.

“Has he not yet arrived in town?” she cried in an energetic whisper, when she saw that it was Greville.

“Who, my dear—who?” said the Doctor, with a smile.

“Frederick! Frederick!”

“Oh, yes, he’s here. You’ll find him in the parlour.

Her heart for the moment ceased to beat; and, having looked at her father with a fond appreciation of his motive, she kissed him, and rushed from the room.

The parlour-door opened. Fred. flew to embrace her. Their names were pronounced with expressions of joy, and in an instant they were locked in each other’s arms.

“Oh, Alice!” cried Fred., when his lips were disengaged, “what happiness is this!”

“Frederick!” fervently exclaimed Alice, “I could now die with pleasure.”

Fred. gazed at her intently for a moment, and, remembering the doctor’s injunction—which, happy as he was, he resolved to obey—said playfully, “Well, then, let us die together. I’ll make my will at once. I have nothing to leave—but a will looks respectable. Alice,” he added, as she slightly smiled, “we shall live, I hope, many, many happy years yet. Certainly, this is the very time at which I should least like to die.”

“Dear Frederick, I do not mean that I should like to die; but, in fact, I feel so happy that I scarcely know what I mean.”

“But, my sweetest girl, we must be gay as well as happy. Look at me. I am, of course, extremely handsome—but we’ll set that aside—that’s admitted: the question is, do I look as if I were happy?”

“You do, dear Fred, and I am overjoyed to see it.”

“Very well; we’ll, of course, take that for granted. Now let me look at you.”

It may here be stated, as a remarkable fact, that their eyes had no sooner met than he kissed her. It was done, of course, on the impulse of the moment; but it was done; and the only excuse he had to offer was that he couldn’t help it! which was very extraordinary.

“I perceive,” he continued, “a slight tinge of sadness shading those beautiful features of yours; and yet you are happy—most happy—overjoyed. Up to this moment I never imagined sadness to be indicative of joy. But, without dwelling on that, let us turn to this,” he added, drawing her miniature from his breast. “Now, here we have the semblance of a lovely girl, in the bloom of youth and beauty. Her eyes, you perceive, are sparkling with pleasure; her brow is smooth and clear; her lips—precisely the lips I love—



## CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &amp;c.

appear to be formed for kissing and smiling; while her swelling bosom seems fraught with delight. Now where is this sadness? Look at the ensemble. Can you perceive anything like it developed?"

"I can perceive that you are a dear, kind creature," said Alice, "and I am not quite sure that I do not love you more than ever."

"That may be all very well for an English compliment; but let that pass while I compare this critically with the original. Well," he added, after a pause, "it's very like—really—an admirable likeness! Why, that's very strange! Oh, I perceive—you are looking like yourself again! That shade of sadness spoilt all!"

"You are, indeed, very dear to me, Frederick!" said Alice, and immediately burst into tears.

"Well, this is one of the strangest anomalies in nature. Let us talk to that bookcase. It is absolutely necessary that I should have this matter cleared up. Let me see. Oh, here it is a dictionary; now then, Weep, here it is: 'Weep, to shed tears, to bewail, to lament, to mourn.' That's sufficiently explicit. What follows? You tell me that I am dear to you, and while you tell me that you weep—that is, you bewail, you lament, in fact, mourn over it."

"Nay, that is not a fair inference; and, if it be, it is not a correct one. I wept, I know not why, except that my heart was too full of happiness. They were not tears of sadness, but of joy. Indeed, dear Fred, I am not sad—I have been."

"Oh, I have heard of it; and even that appears extraordinary. You creatures—I speak of you in the aggregate—feel more for us than we feel for ourselves. A calamity assails us. Well, what is it to you? We have to suffer—and yet, while we suffer, you feel!"

"It is not that one of our most amiable traits?"

"It may be amiable; but it's altogether wrong, and, therefore, ought to be rectified; especially as our sufferings are invariably increased by the fact of our knowing that you suffer too. This, however, is an offence which we are always disposed to forgive. But, when all is passed—when we have ceased to suffer—when we are restored to health, peace, and joy—sadness is not venial. Therefore, dear, dear Alice, we are sad no more."

"I will not. I am not sad now!"

"But smile, my sweet girl; smile! There, always look thus, and you know not how happy you will make me."

"Well, I'll endeavour to do so; but you must not scold me any more now, I have so much to ask you. You have not said a word about yourself; nor have I inquired for a single soul!—Lucrece and the dear little baby, and—"

"Yes, I'll tell you all about them by and by. But is it not time for you to think about dressing for dinner?"

"Good gracious!" she exclaimed, on looking at her watch, "I had no idea of its being so late. But, baby—oh! how long to see him!—what is his name?"

"Why, his name is Claries strictly, but we call him Moses!"

"Moses! what an odious name to give the little dear. I'll not have him called Moses."

"Well, you must speak to Lucrece about the matter. But in the interim, dear Alice, be cheerful—be gay. I need not tell you how I love you, but that I do love you dearly, believe. Bless you, my sweet girl," he added, again embracing her, "bless you!"

He then fondly led her from the parlour, and they proceeded together to the drawing-room door, where, after another embrace of course, they parted.

"Well," said the Doctor, when Fred had rejoined him and Greville, "how did you find her?"

"Oh," replied Fred, "I've no fear of her now."

"Did you not perceive in her countenance a settled expression of melancholy?"

"Yes, I did; but I'll very soon cause that to vanish. She's not, however, nearly so much altered as I imagined!"

"Was she at all wandering, or incoherent in her remarks?"

"No—not in the slightest degree!"

"In case of this kind, these young dogs, Greville, make the best physicians after all."

"Why, it's natural," said Greville, with the most perfect coolness; "and Nature can't be beaten by Art. I have a great idea of Nature."

"So have I," rejoined the Doctor, with a smile. "But you must not relax, Fred, keep her cheerful, and all will be well."

"Fred," said Greville, "we have been speaking of Lucrece. What's the matter with her?"

"Oh, consider the fatigue she has endured!"

"But she looks so thin and pale and wretched!"

"You forgot how long she has had to nurse Charles, and how impossible it is for an affectionate wife to feel otherwise than wretched when she conceives her fond husband to be sinking into his grave."

"But that is all over now!"

"It is not in her judgment: nor is it in mine. And if it were, we cannot expect the lines which grief and apprehension have established to be effectively removed by a sudden gust of joy. The bloodless cheek and the hollow eye may radiate for a moment, and fill up the traces of woe, but the effects of sorrow in all such cases long outlive the cause."

"Well, it's true we can't account for these things; but it's lamentable, nevertheless, that people haven't a little more philosophy."

"Philosophy, father, is excellent *per se*: the germ of an admirable theory; but when a fond woman sees the man whom she adores sinking fast—when she believes that the infant at her breast will be fatherless, we must not talk to her about philosophy."

Greville, however, would not be thus moved from the ground upon which he had taken his stand; he was ready to admit that human nature was weak—he was ready to admit that that weakness was peculiarly perceptible in a woman—he was ready to admit also that Lucrece would have borne up against her contemplated calamities if she could; but from his point—namely, that it was lamentable that people did not bear every thing with fortitude, seeing that nothing could be averted—he declared his determination not to stir a single inch; and as this point was held to be not worth disputing, he proudly felt that he had triumphed.

Alice now re-entered the room, and with a smile which manifestly gladdened the Doctor's heart, and when dinner was announced he gave her to Fred, who, perceiving in a moment, had pursued the proper course, and who, as he led her from the room, made her still more cheerful by playfully reproducing the miniature, and expressing his conviction that the like-ness never appeared to be so faithful as then.

During dinner, life in Verdon formed the topic of conversation, and Fred related a variety of amusing anecdotes, illustrative chiefly of the peculiar characteristics developed by the highly indignant Frenchmen, when placed in ridiculous positions—giving the excitement, the tone, the grin, the splutter, and the shrug, to the very life—but the innumerable scenes of misery he had witnessed he kept entirely out of view.

"Still," said Alice, at length, "in the midst of all these lively scenes you must have suffered much."

"Why," returned Fred, "my sufferings would have been indeed but slight, had I never known you. You were the cause of all—but for you I should have made myself happy. As it was, I must confess that I should not at all like to be placed in the same position again."

"And if you knew," observed Greville, "that you were about to be placed again in the same position, you would be wretched?"

"I think it's very likely that I should be."

"Which proves, as I remarked to Charles, yesterday, what a blessing it is that these matters are kept in the dark, inasmuch as our sufferings would else be increased ten fold by anticipation."

"Why, certainly," rejoined Fred, "if, for example, I knew that to carry out some great design I had to run my head, on a certain fine morning, against a brick wall, I should think it, in anticipation, very hard."

"The wall, Fred, or the case?" enquired the Doctor.

"Both," replied Fred. "But I don't see that that proves the fact of my having no previous knowledge of the matter to be a blessing; on the contrary, I should consider it a blessing if I did know of it; because, on that particular morning, I'd take special care not to go near the wall at all! I'd go a mile another way: I'd take a walk in the fields: or—which, perhaps, would be the safest plan—I'd be in bed the whole of that morning."

"If you could!"

"I would! I wouldn't get up to please any man alive! I go near the wall! We'd see about it. I'd bet ten to one in such a case, that I didn't go within half a mile of the wall! It would hence be a blessing if we did know exactly what we had to expect! Would a man be a soldier if he knew he should be shot? Would he go on board a vessel if he knew he should be drowned? Would he travel by coach if he knew he should be upset? Would he ever go to law if he knew he should be beaten?"

"Not if he could help it!" cried Greville, "you don't see that. Not if he could help it!"

"Now, here's a glass of wine. Do you think that I would drink it if I knew that it would kill me?"

"Not if you could avoid it!—certainly not."

"But, do you think that I could not avoid it?"

"If you are to drink that glass of wine, you must."

"Whether I will or not?"

"That's where you make the mistake. You have no will in the matter!"

"Then we are nothing more than mere automata, essentially below that which we conceive to be the level of the brute. Do you think that man has reason?"

"Decidedly."

"Do you think that it was intended that he should exercise that reason?"

"Yes."

"And be guided by its dictates?"

"Why, apparently!"

"What, not in reality? Do you conceive reason to be a mockery then? If we cannot be governed by it—if its exercise can have no effect in guiding our actions—it must, of course, be to us utterly valueless!"

"You don't understand it: indeed, you don't. Besides, you don't stick to the point."

Fred smiled, and passed the bottle.

"Well, Alice," said the Doctor, "what is your opinion upon this important subject?"

"Why, I scarcely like to presume to give an opinion."

"Remember, my dear," observed Greville, "the point for which I contend is this: that it is a great blessing that we have no knowledge of what is about to occur."

"I understand," returned Alice. "But I cannot help thinking that if we had, the greater part of our miseries might be averted."

"Could a man live if he knew all he had to endure?"

"If he is to live, he must live!" cried Fred. "But you interrupt Alice."

"If we knew of the calamities," she continued, "which are about to befall us, should we not prepare for those calamities?—even assuming it to be impossible for any one of them to be averted, should we not endeavour to become resigned to them? Who ever attempts that which he knows to be impossible? Who ever dreams of opposing that which he knows must be?"

If we knew that these calamities must come, I apprehend we should prepare for them as we now prepare for winter, and as we ought to prepare for death. I conceive that our miseries spring chiefly from apprehension and suspense—the torturing dread of evils which never occur—and certainly, while we should at once be relieved of those sources of misery, we should contemplate the happiness with which we are to be blessed—and which, in the case, of course, would be equally known—with feelings of delight, which would sustain us in affliction. I do not like to dwell upon a subject of this kind. I feel that it does not become me to do so; but in order to illustrate clearly what I mean, I would submit that neither Frederick, Lucrece, nor Dr. Cleveland, would have suffered much while at Verdon, had they known from the first that on this very day they should be with us in England."

"Certainly not!" exclaimed Fred. "We should not have cared two straws about it! It strikes me, father," he added, "that you had better say another syllable on the subject, unless, indeed, it be to acknowledge that you have been upon this point fairly beaten."

"I think you got the worst of it there, Greville," interposed the Doctor.

"Ah," said Greville, "it's all very well to have a lady for your advocate. You know that they always reduce their opponents, at least to silence. We can't account for these things: we only know that they are so."

Alice soon after this retired, and the subject was immediately changed to that of the death of Sir Arthur, but as at that period gentlemen generally remained at least twice as long at table, and drank at least twice as much wine as they do now, the Doctor in a short time said, "Will you go up and sit with Alice, Greville, or shall I?"—a considerate hint, which was taken by Fred, who instantly rose with a smile and withdrew.

(To be continued Weekly.)

**EDINBURGH FESTIVAL.**—This festival, which is the first that has taken place in the *Modern Athens* these twenty years, commenced on Tuesday last in the new hall, under the direction of Sir Henry Bishop, Professor of Music to the University of that city. Leader of the band, Mr. Loder; organ, Mr. C. Hargitt; solo organ, Dr. Gauntlett. Principal vocal performers—Mrs. A. Shaw (who has quite recovered from her late indisposition), Miss Birch, Miss Marshall, Mrs. Bushe; Messrs. Bennett and Manvers as tenors, Hawkins as counter-tenor, Stretton and Phillips as basses; the choruses consisting of one hundred and eighty well-selected voices.

## CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &amp;c.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The following is the letter addressed by Sir Robert Peel to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, conveying his donation of £4,000 for the erection of places of worship, and otherwise alleviating the great spiritual destitution which prevails in the metropolis and other parts of the country:—"Whitehall, August 26, My Lords and Gentlemen.—The bill for making better provision for the spiritual care of populous parishes has passed into a law. I am desirous, in my capacity of a private member of society, of making a communication to you on the subject of that act. It provides means for the endowment of additional ministers from the property of the church, but not for the erection of places of worship, or for other objects connected with pastoral superintendence. When I introduced the bill into the House of Commons on the part of her Majesty's government, I stated the reasons which induced her Majesty's government in the present state of the public revenue, and in the present state of public feeling in different parts of the empire in respect to religious subjects, to abstain from proposing any Parliamentary grant for the purpose of church extension. I expressed at the same time a confident hope and belief that, if the means of endowment for additional ministers were provided, and especially if those means were provided at the instance and from the property of the church, many persons would be disposed to promote by voluntary exertions, and voluntary contributions, the great object contemplated by this measure. I allude particularly to those persons who are now connected by the ties of property with the manufacturing districts in which the evils of religious destitution chiefly exist; and to those also who (though any immediate personal connection with such districts may have ceased) owe no small portion of their worldly prosperity to the successful industry of their forefathers, and to the employment of manufacturing labour. Standing in each of these relations towards certain of the manufacturing districts, and being desirous of acknowledging the obligations which they impose, I wish to place at the disposal of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners the sum of £4,000, to be applied in furtherance of the purposes of the act to which I have above referred, upon the following conditions, viz.:—That the sum in question shall be advanced in aid of other subscriptions of at least equal amount, for the purpose of providing places of Divine Worship, either churches or chapels; or, should the commissioners think it desirable in any particular case, temporary buildings, to be licensed by the bishop of the diocese. That it shall be applied to cases of religious destitution in the metropolitan district, and in the manufacturing and mining districts of the counties of Lancaster, of Stafford, and of Warwick, in the following proportions:—£1,500 to be allotted to the county of Lancaster; £1,000 to the counties of Stafford and Warwick jointly; and £1,000 to the metropolis. That preference shall be given to cases in which religious destitution prevails to the greatest extent, and in which also there are the smallest available means for remedying the evil, either on account of the poverty of the district, or on account of the circumstance that the possessors of property within it are not members of the Church of England, and are unwilling to contribute to the maintenance and extension of its doctrines. That it be not applied to the discharge of any existing debts on account of church building, or to the completion of any building now in progress, but to the provision of new places of worship, in separate districts and new parishes, to be constituted under the act, for the ministers of which endowments shall be provided by the commissioners. I have the honour to be, my lords and gentlemen, your most obedient servant, ROBERT PEEL.—To the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England."

**THE BISHOPRIC OF JAMAICA.**—The Bishop of Newfoundland has been translated to the bishopric of Jamaica and the Bahama Islands. The diocese of Newfoundland becomes vacant.

**OXFORD, Oct. 10.**—This day being the first day of Michaelmas term, the following degrees were conferred:—Masters of Arts: The Rev. John Bath Gabric, St. Edmund Hall; George Cresley Perrey, Fellow of Lincoln.—Bachelors of Arts: Sir Cecil Augustus Bishop, Bart.; Grand Compounder; William Ley, St. Edmund Hall; Henry Gardiner, Magdalen Hall; Herbert Harris, St. John's. The Regius Professor of Pastoral Theology will commence a course of lectures on Monday, the 23rd instant.

The Vice-Chancellor has appointed the following days for holding congregations for granting graces, and concurring degrees, during the present term:—Thursday, Oct. 26; Thursday, Nov. 2; Thursday, Nov. 16; Thursday, Nov. 23; Thursday, Dec. 7; Monday, Dec. 18.

**OXFORD, Oct. 11.**—The Senior Proctor has issued a notice, stating that he will receive the names of candidates for examination this term, either from themselves or their tutors, on Monday, the 23rd inst., from twelve to one o'clock; Tuesday, the 24th inst., from twelve to two o'clock; Wednesday, the 25th inst., from twelve to three o'clock. Each candidate must give in a list, signed with his name, of the subjects and books in which he offers himself to be examined, together with certificates of his having responded, and sat in the schools. The matriculation paper is also required. MacMullen v. Hampden:—The delegates of appeal were sworn in this morning in the University Court, after which the Rev. J. W. Hughes, the Proctor for the Regius Professor of Divinity, delivered in his appeal against the decision of the Assessor, admitting the plaintiff's libel. The court was then adjourned to the 26th inst. The proceedings were strictly private.—The Venerian Professorship of Common Law:—News arrived in Oxford this morning of the death of the Rev. Philip Williams, D.C.L., at Wooley-green, Romsey, Hants, formerly Fellow of New College, and Venerian Professor of Common Law in this university. Dr. Williams was elected Professor in 1824. The appointment of his successor rests with the members of convocation.

**CAMBRIDGE, Oct. 11.**—At a congregation held yesterday the following officers were appointed for the ensuing year:—Proctors: The Rev. James Hildyard, M.A., Fellow and Tutor of Christ's College; The Rev. Stephen Glass Fawcett, M.A., Fellow of Magdalene College. Taxors: The Rev. George Ray, M.A., Fellow of St. Peter's College; the Rev. John William Colenso, M.A., Fellow of St. John's College. Scrutators: The Rev. Robert Birckett, B.D., Fellow of Emmanuel College; the Rev. William Hepworth Thompson, M.A., Fellow of Trinity College. Moderators: The Rev. Matthew O'Brien, of Caius College; the Rev. George Archdale, D.D., Master of Emmanuel College; John Cocker, M.A., Fellow of St. Peter's College; Arthur Thacker, M.A., Fellow of Trinity College. At the same congregation the following degrees were conferred:—Master of Arts:—William Wickes, Trinity College; George Townsend Warner, Trinity College. Bachelors of Arts: Thomas Bagley, Queen's College; Thomas Morris Dennis, Pembroke College; Thomas A. C. Firminger, Pembroke College; Henry Hotham, Jesus College; John Clark Knott, Christ's College; William Nuttall, Queen's College; Thomas Alder Pope, Jesus College; Robert Alfred Suckling, Caius College; Lewis F. Thomas, Queen's College. Civil Law: The following result has been announced by the Professor for the year 1842 and 1843 course:—First Class: James Blencowe, Christ's College; Digby Henry Cotes, St.

to be First Lieutenant, vice Hale; C. E. B. Baldwin, Gent. to be Second Lieutenant, vice Hamilton.

HOSPITAL STAFF: Assist. Surg.; G. K. Pittcraig, M.D., to be Staff-Surgeon of the Second Class, vice Baird; Assist. Surg. R. R. Dowse, to be Assist.-Surgeon to the Forces, vice Hamilton.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, Oct. 5.—Royal Artillery: Second Lieut. J. Shakespeare to be Lieutenant, vice L. Wynne.

BANKRUPTS.—J. BROOKER, Southampton-row, Bloomsbury, carver and gilder.—P. A. NUTTALL, Edward's-terrace, Chalk-road, Islington, newsagent.—J. BEDFORD, Melina-place, Westminster-road, Lambeth, iron merchant.—J. HARVEY, St. Mary Axe, huter.—G. KEELING, Manchester, brewer.—S. GOULD, Liverpool, merchant.—E. K. BULLMAN, Leeds, cabinet-maker.

TUESDAY, OCT. 10, 1843.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.—J. BENNETT, Shifnal, Shropshire, druggist.

BANKRUPTS.—J. DAVIES and R. DAVIES, Chiswell-street, Middlesex, drapers.—F. W. E. BARANDON, Philpot-lane, City, merchant.—J. MALLETT, Hadley, Middlesex, miller.—J. MILLINGTON and T. SALTER, Manchester and Low Mills, Lancashire, calico printers.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—J. MERCER, Glasgow, merchant.—M. ANDERSON, Glasgow, spirit dealer.—J. COUTTS, jun., Craigmeadow, Aberdeen, cattle dealer.

G. THOM, sen., G. THOM, jun., R. THOM, and A. THOM, Whifflet, near Airdrie, cattle dealers.

#### BIRTHS.

The lady of John Harman, Esq., Chester-square, of a daughter.—The Hon. Mrs. Price, lady of George Price, Esq., of a daughter, at Worthy Park, in the island of Jamaica.—In Durnford-street, Stonehouse, the lady of Lieutenant Walsh, R.M., of a daughter, still-born.

At Delvin, the lady of Sir J. M. Mackenzie, Bart., of a son.—At Perth, the lady of Lieutenant-Colonel R. Ross, E.I.C.S., of a daughter.—At his house, No. 9, Park-crescent, the lady of the Hon. Baron Alderson, of a daughter.—At the residence of the Archbishop of Armagh, Charles-street, St. James's, the Hon. Mrs. Edward Kenyon, of a son.—At Birr, Aigburth, near Liverpool, Mrs. John A. Tinne, of a daughter.—At Wheatley Hall, Brighouse, near Huddersfield, the lady of Edwin Cecil, Esq., of a son.

#### MARRIAGES.

At Eastling, in the county of Kent, Mr. W. J. Street, of Lincoln's inn-fields, solicitor, to Frances, second daughter of the late Charles Leese, Esq., of North-court.—At St. James's Church, Piccadilly, Major Anderson, of Ilamain Hall, in the county of Essex, and of Piccadilly, to Eliza Catherine, youngest daughter of the late David Dick, Esq., of Glenashiel, N.B., and of Amroth Castle, Pembrokeshire, and grandchild of the late Colm MacKenzie, Esq., of Mount Gerald, in the county of Ross, many years Colonel of the Ross and Cromarty Regiment of Militia.—At St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, Thomas, only son of Thomas Barton, Esq., of Buckingham-street, Adelphi, to Marianne, youngest daughter of the late Dr. Grimstone, of Ealing.—At Hamilton-street, Saltcoats, John Barclay, Esq., of Woodside, to Janet, eldest daughter of Mr. Hugh Crawford, merchant.—At Walcot Church, Bath, Joseph Timmins, Esq., eldest son of A. Timmins, Esq., of Llan House, Carmarthenshire, to Elizabeth Margaretta, daughter of the late Rev. James Buckley, of Kilvagh House, Llanelli.—At Clifton, Mr. William Gwynne, of Queen-square, Bristol, son of the late Mr. David Gwynne, of Great Rushmore, Pembrokeshire, to Emma, youngest daughter of the late Thomas Garrett, Esq., of Poplar, Middlesex.—At St. Vedast's, Cheapside, London, Mr. W. R. Grossmith, of the Strand, to Mrs. J. II. Sleath, Fleet-street, London.

#### DEATHS.

At his brother's house, Kew Green, Surrey, the Hon. Felix Thomas Tollemache, second son of the late Lord Huntingdon and brother to the late Earl of Dysart.—At Brockwell Hall, near Dulwich, Surrey, Miss Elizabeth Blackburn, eldest daughter of the late Joshua Blackburn, Esq., of Liquorpond-street, and Brockwell Hall, in her 20th year.—At his house, Houghton Hall, Bucks, William Head, Esq., in the 79th year of his age, deeply lamented by an extensive circle of friends.—At the house of her mother, the Dowager Countess of Muiravie, at Richmond, the Lady Katherine Frederica Phipps, in the 41st year of her age.—At Stratford, after a long illness, Mr. John Maguire, jun., nephew and successor to the late Mr. John Maguire, merchant, of that town.—At Pittdrie, Aberdeenshire, Colonel Knight Erskine.—At Dorchester, Dorsetshire, Mary Ann, the wife of P. S. Knight, M.D., aged 49.—At Cambridge-street, Hyde Park, Sarah, widow of the late John Stafford, Esq., of Scott's Hill, Rickmansworth.—At Leamington, Lucy Harriet, second daughter of the late Thomas Giffard, Esq., of Chiltington, and the Lady Charlotte Giffard.

#### ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements cannot be received after Seven o'clock on Thursday evening.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS will henceforward be on sale EVERY SATURDAY MORNING at JOHNSTONE and Co.'s, News Agents, Eden Quay, DUBLIN. Price 6d., postage free.—\*\* The Trade supplied.

#### HUMOROUS COMPANION TO "VALENTINE VOX."

On 1st of November will be published, price 1s., the first Part of SYLVESTER SOUND, the SOMNAMBULIST. By the Author of "Valentine Vox, the Ventriloquist," "Stanley Thorn," &c. &c. With four highly-finished illustrations on steel. —London: CLARK, Warwick-lane. Orders received by every bookseller in the Kingdom.

SIX Pounds of good sound TEA for Eighteen Shillings.—The EAST INDIA TEA COMPANY announce a further reduction of from 4d. to 6d. per lb., and are resolved, while the Merchants continue to supply the market so liberally, that the public shall reap the benefit.—No. 9, Great St. Helen's Churchyard, Bishopsgate.

IN-DOOR APPRENTICE WANTED in a Newspaper and Job Printing Office, in a healthy town in the country, within an easy distance from London. Premium £25. Apply, by letter post-paid, to A. B., No. 82, at F. D. LEWIS'S British, Foreign, and Colonial Newspaper and Advertisement Office, 3, Castle-court, Bishopsgate.

KETT'S CASTOR OIL POMATUM is the best preparation for encouraging the growth of the hair, and entirely preventing the accumulation of scurf. Its stimulating and cleansing properties eminently adapt it for children. Sold in pots, 1s. or 2s.; or, four in one, 3s. each, by G. COKE, 29, Fleet-street; SANKEY, 150, Oxford-street; GROUND, 49, Threadneedle-street; and of all Chemists and Perfumers, through Messrs. BARCLAY and Sons, Farringdon-street.

MECHI'S CHESSMEN, in IVORY, BONE and WOOD, No. 4, Leadenhall-street, London, the best and cheapest, which may also be said of his backgammon, draft, and chess boards, cribbage boards and pegs, cushioned bagatelle tables, Pope Joan boards, workboxes, desks, pocket-books, writing and envelope cases, dressing cases, tea caddies, table cutlery, Sheffield plated ware, penknives, scissors, razor strops, &c. &c. Quality of all the articles first-rate, and prices very moderate. Mechii's razors and magic strop and paste are renowned throughout the world, and all those who find shaving a painful and unpleasant operation should pay Mechii a visit.

#### NINTH EMIGRANT SHIP.

FOR ALGOA BAY, CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, (Clears out on the 30th October, and sails on the 31st October,) the superior fast-sailing first-class coppered ship, ANNE LAING, A, 1,500 tons burthen, F. RIDLEY, Commander, lying in the London Docks. This fine ship has excellent accommodations for cabin, intermediate, and steerage passengers, height between decks above 6 feet. Carries a surgeon.—For freight or passage, apply to Mr. Jos. S. CHRISTOPHERS, East India Chambers, Leadenhall-street.

HOFWYL COLLEGE, RIVER, near DOVER, after the SYSTEM of FELLENBERG, conducted by Mr. and Mrs. J. WESTON.—Board and Tuition, including Drawing, with Stationery, the use of books, single beds, and ordinary washing, 4s. per Quarter; a Girl's Preparatory School, under the care of Mrs. Weston. French taught by a native in the family, German, and the Classics, on an easy and successful method. The pupils enjoy every domestic comfort, and are treated with parental kindness; and made acquainted, suitably to their capacities, with the active duties and habits of life. The first Quarter dated from entrance. Prospectus, and further particulars to be had, on application at the College.

SUPERIOR LOOKING-GLASSES, AND SPLENDID GILT PICTURE FRAMES. CHARLES McLEAN, 78, Fleet-street, respectfully informs the Trade, Artists, Upholsters, and the public that they can be supplied with LOOKING-GLASSES and PICTURE FRAMES of the very best manufacture, at prices never hitherto attempted. May be had gratis, and sent free of post to any part of the kingdom. Large Sheets of Drawings, representing the exact patterns and prices of one hundred different-sized Picture Frames, and one hundred and twenty Looking-glasses, elegantly ornamented with designs made expressly for this manufactory. The Trade supplied with Frames in the Compo—Fancy-wood Frames and Mouldings—Room Borderings—Old Pictures repaired and re-gilt—Glasses re-silvered—Thirty Thousand Pictures kept seasoned for immediate delivery. All goods not approved of in three months taken back, and money returned.

MOURNING CLOAKS of every material, style, and size, at the LONDON GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE, 247 and 249 REGENT-STREET, Established by W. C. JAY and Co., for the sale of Mourning exclusively. The difficulty of procuring the various articles required in Mourning is completely obviated by an order to this Establishment, where every description of dress, from the complimentaries to the deepest widow's, can be purchased on the most reasonable terms. Black Silks, Satins, Cashmere, Parawattas, Bombazines, Alpines, and Crapes, of superior make, and warranted. The Show Rooms contain a beautiful assortment of High Dresses, Flowers, Collars, Bugle Berthes, and trimmings, &c., with every description of Jewellery for Mourning. Orders executed with the greatest despatch, and patterns or goods forwarded to any part of the country immediately. 247 and 249, REGENT-STREET (Two doors from Oxford-street.)

GENUINE SALE at HALF-PRICE, consisting of Irish S., Silks, Merinos, Saxones, Fur Cloaks, Prints, Rose, Gloves, Lac, Ribbons, &c., purchased for cash of the trustees of Tuross' II. Wood, 26, Penton-street, Pentonville, at a very reduced price. Also, a large quantity of Goods, slightly damaged by fire, to be almost given away. T. II. Wood had only been in business a few weeks, consequently the stock is entirely new and in good condition. Prices of the leading articles will be found in the following list:—Silks, coloured, and checked Gosses de Naples, 1s. 2d.; rich Spanish ditto, 1s. 1d., 1s. 6d., to 2s.; rich fawn blue, and coloured satins, 1s. 1d., 1s. 6d., to 1s. 10d., to 2s. 6d.; a great assortment of the newest striped silks, 1s. 6d., 1s. 1d., and 2s.; fancy honed silks, 7d. to 1s. 6d.; blue and coloured silk velvets, as 1s. 1d., 1s. 6d., to 2s.; fancy plaid ditto, 4s. 6d.; Mousseline de Laines and Chenille Clasans, 1s. 1d. to 1s. 6d.; black and coloured Orleans' cloths, double widths, 4d. to 10d.; black and coloured meches, 1s. 1d.; printed Saxony and Parisian cloths, 2s. 6d.; blue and white prints, 1s. 6d. to 2s.; print dresses, full lengths and new styles, 1s. 1d., 2s., 2s. 6d., to 4s. 6d.; stout and wide Irish-means, 6d. to 8d.; fine ditto, 9d. to 1s.; best grass-bleached cloth, suitable for gentlemen's wear, 1s. 2d. to 1s. 4d.; Bellamy sheeting, 5d. to 9d.; two yards, and a half wide ditto, 10d. 1d. to 1s. 9d.; diaper table cloths, 6d. to 10s.; large sized dinner clothes, 2s. 6d. to very fine 5s.; plain table covers, 9d. to 2s. 6d.; breakfast and dinner napkins, 1s. 6d. to 10s.; nursery diapers, 2s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.; the dozen squares; India calicos, very fine, a little burnt at one edge, 1d. per yard, worth double the money; brown sheeting calico, two yards wide, 4s. 6d.; all other calicos and long cloths equally cheap; lining muslins, 1d. per yard; excellent union flannels, 2d. to 4d.; Lancashire and Welsh flannels, 1d. to 1s. 2d.; blankets for single beds, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 9d.; four-post Witney blankets, 2s. 3d., 2s. 9d. to 4s. 4d.; coloured counterpanes, 11d. to 3s. 6d.; white ditto, 1s. 1d. to 5s. 6d.; Marcella quilts, 9d. to 10s. 6d.; French striped furniture, 2s. 6d. to 4s.; chintz ditto, 3s. 6d. to 6d.; watered moresca, the widest width, 6s. 6d. to 9s.; furs, full seasons, at less than half price. 500 five-quarter German shawls, all at 3s. 6d. each; a large stock of Norwich, Paisley, wool, velvet, satin, and other scarfs and shawls decidedly cheap; 1,000 gentlemen's summer waistcoats, 6d. each; woollen cloths of every description much under value; hose, gloves, lace, ribbons, haberdashery, and family mourning, of every description, equally worthy the attention of purchasers; a large assortment of cloaks and mantles of every description—some cloth cloaks as low as 3s. 1d. The stock is removed to the purchaser's premises, RICHFIELD HALL, Manchester and Spital-field's House, No. 29, St. John's-street, Clerkenwell, who will commence SELLING IT OFF on MONDAY, 16th OCTOBER.—Doors open at ten. The price of every article is marked in plain figures.

#### ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.

First Public Exhibition of Two important Discoveries in Science, viz., Armstrong's Hydro-Electric Machine, which produces eight times the quantity of Electricity of any other Machine yet known, and which will be exhibited daily, at Three o'clock, and at Eight in the evenings; and Longbottom's Opaque Microscope, showing objects in Natural History in all their varied colours. Lectures daily on Chemistry and Natural Philosophy, by Doctor Ryan and Professor Bachofner. The arrangement of the Optical Department is under the management of Mr. Goddard. Dissolving Views and Cosmographic Pictures, Models of all kinds of Machinery in motion, Diver and Diving-bell, &c. Conductor of the Band, T. Wallis, Musical Doctor.—Open mornings and evenings, except Saturday evenings.—Admission, 1s.; Schools half-price.

GLACIARUM, BAKER-STREET BAZAAR.—The Subscribers to the Glaciarium and the Public are respectfully informed that the Artificial Ice lately destroyed by a storm of rain, which inundated it, has been magically refrozen, the snow has again fallen on the mountains, rocks, and trees, and the picturesque little GLACIER, formed of the ice, again tempts the venturesome Skater to descend with rapidity to the ice-bound Lake of Lucerne, now refrozen as solid as ever; and Skaters and sceptic Visitors are invited to witness (while the opportunity offers) this extraordinary novelty, the only one in the world, which will be reopened to the Public on Monday, the 16th inst., and daily from 11 in the morning until 5; and illuminated in the evening from 6 o'clock till 10, with the addition every evening at 7 of a promenade musical, and the extra novelty of Sledges on the frozen lake for ladies and children, without additional charge. Admittance, 1s.; Children 6d.; Skaters, 1s.

THE SHRINE of NAPOLEON, or GOLDEN CHAMBER, containing the camp bed on which he died in exile, late the property of Prince Lucien for which Madame TUSSAUD and SONS paid 550; the Cloak of Marengo, the magnificent Cot of the King of Rome; the original Picture of Napoleon, for which he sat to Lefevre; Marie Louise, by Gerard, his master-piece; the King of Rome, from Life; Lucien, by Lethiere; the celebrated Military Carriage, purchased by Mr. Bullock, with the authority of Government, from the Prince Regent, for £200; the Table of the Marshals, valued at £2,000; the Cloak he wore as an exile—being altogether a matchless exhibition. Madame TUSSAUD and SONS, Bazan, Baker-street, Portman-square, Open from eleven o'clock in the morning till dusk; and from seven in the evening till ten.

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SYMBOLISM: or EXPOSITION OF THE DOCTRINAL DIFFERENCES BETWEEN CATHOLICS AND PROTESTANTS, as evidenced by their Symbolical Writings; by JOHNSON ADAM MOEHLER, D.D., Dean of Wurzburg, and late Professor of Theology at the University of Munich. Translated from the German, with a Memoir of the Author, preceded by an Historical Sketch of the state of Protestantism and Catholicism in Germany for the last hundred years, by JAMES BURTON ROBERTSON, Esq., Translator of Schlegel's Philosophy of History.

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The sole design of the proprietors is to lay at the feet of their mother—the Church—a book of Spiritual Songs surpassing any possessed by other denominations. Letters of approbation have been received from dignitaries. See the "Monthly Advertiser" for May, and the "Quarterly Review of the Church of England" for July, 1843.—JOSEPH SUTCLIFFE, A.Y.L., 123, Chancery-lane.

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Just Published, in 2

## MANCHESTER ATHENÆUM.

Within the past week, some very gratifying proceedings have taken place in that great centre of manufacturing skill and industry—Manchester. The Athenæum in that town has required assistance, its funds having sunk lower than, in such a place, they ought to have done. In aid of them, what may be called a "Revival" has been held, marked by a success and a degree of enthusiasm almost unexampled. We need not speak of the long list of noble patrons of this institution, except to point out that they did not revive it from impending decay, thus proving that no patronage, however high, can compensate for the solid and permanent support which the great body of the people, the middle and working classes, must give such societies for themselves. Nor can we notice the bazaar with its sale of work, the produce of fair fingers, but to thank them for their zeal; we wish to draw more attention to the speeches delivered at the soirée, which is described as having been a most brilliant assembly. Charles Dickens—he needs no adjective of praise before his name, no word of dignity after it—presided as chairman, and the meeting was attended by Mr. Cobden, Mr. B. Disraeli, Mr. Milner Gibson, Mr. Brotherton, Dr. Playfair, Mr. Kershaw, and other well known names. From the address of the chairman, which was exceedingly appropriate, we extract two passages out of many others of equal merit. After exposing the fallacy of those who dread the advancement and the spread of intelligence, he turns to the effects of ignorance; he says:—

I should be glad to hear such people's estimate of the comparative danger of a little learning, and a vast amount of ignorance. I should be glad to know which they consider the most prolific parent of misery and crime. Descending a little lower in the social scale, I should be glad to assist them in their calculation, by carrying them to certain gaols and mighty refuges I know of, where my own heart dies within me when I see thousands of immortal creatures condemned, without alternative or choice to tread, not what our great poet calls, "the primrose path to the everlasting bonfire," but one of jagged flints and stones, laid down by brutal ignorance, and held together like solid rock by years of the most wicked nations.

The hardening process of vice and ignorance has seldom been better described. He then speaks of the effects of intelligence and education:—

The man who lives, from day to day, by the daily exercise, in his sphere, of hands or head, and seeks to improve himself in such a place, acquires for himself that property of soul which has in all times upheld struggling man to a degree, but self-made man especially and always. He secures for himself that faithful companion which, while it has ever lent the light of its countenance to men of rank and mind who have deserved it, has even shed its greatest consolations on men of low estate and almost hopeless means. It took its patient seat beside Sir Walter Raleigh, in his dungeon-study in the Tower; and it laid its head upon the block with More. But it did not disdain to outwatch the stars with Ferguson, the shepherd boy; it walked the streets in mean attire with Crabbie; it was a poor barber here in Lancashire with Arkwright; it was a tallow-chandler's lad with Franklin; it worked at shoe-making with Bloomfield in his garret; it followed the plough with Burns; and, high above the noise of loom and hummer, it whispers courage, at this day, in ears that I could name in Sheffield and Manchester. The more the man who improves his leisure in such a place learns, the better, gentler, kinder man he must become.

Can any one deny the truth of the principle, or the force of the contrast? We leave it to have its full effect by general application.



JAMES WYLIE, THE CELEBRATED DRAUGHT PLAYER.

As we have the pleasure of including among our patrons a great number of Chess Players, we are persuaded the annexed sketch will be read by them with especial interest—akin to that which they take in "the noble game."

James Wylie was born in Edinburgh, on the 8th of July, 1822, and brought up in Kilmarnock. When a boy he was principally employed in herding cows. At the age of 15 he began to play at draughts: during the winter season, he played two hours every night, and soon became a good player. During the spring following, he went to Edinburgh, played with all the best players in the city, and beat them with the greatest ease, during his stay with them, which was upwards of a month. His first match was with Mr. Steel, of Kirkconnel, for £40, in Jan., 1839, in which Steel was defeated. Steel challenged him again for £40, in April, 1839, and was defeated a second time. His next match was with Mr. Anderson, of Carlisle, near Glasgow, July, 1839, for £5, when Anderson won with a trifling advantage; he played with Anderson a second time, and was again defeated. The next match was with Mr. Price, of Manchester, August, 1840, for £100, in which Price was defeated. In May, 1841, he gave Mr. Price 7 games in 13 for £25, and Price was defeated a second time. The next match was with Mr. Muirhead, of Macclesfield, for £10, when he undertook to win 12 games before Mr. Muirhead would gain 6 draws—Muirhead was defeated! Wylie was then matched with Mr. Lindop, of Sheffield, in May, 1841, for £100, for the first 13 games—he giving Lindop the draws to count in his favour, when Lindop was defeated! In June, 1841, Lindop again challenged Wylie for £60, at the same odds, when Wylie was defeated. Two months after, he challenged Lindop, or any other person in England, the first 13 games, giving 9 games to start with, from £50 to any sum:—Lindop accepted the challenge for £60, and was defeated! only winning 1 game. About a month after, Wylie challenged any man in the world for from £100 to £500, and was taken by Anderson, of Carlisle, for £200, to be played in May, 1842; but, in consequence of some affliction in Anderson's family, the match was put off, and has not yet been played. Wylie's next match was with Mr. Mattison, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, in December, 1842, for £10; the first 13 games, draws to count in Mattison's favour; when Mattison was defeated—without drawing a game! Wylie is now matched to play Anderson, of Carlisle, for any sum not below £50, Anderson having his choice; and this match is expected to come off in about two months.—(From a Correspondent.)

## CHESS.

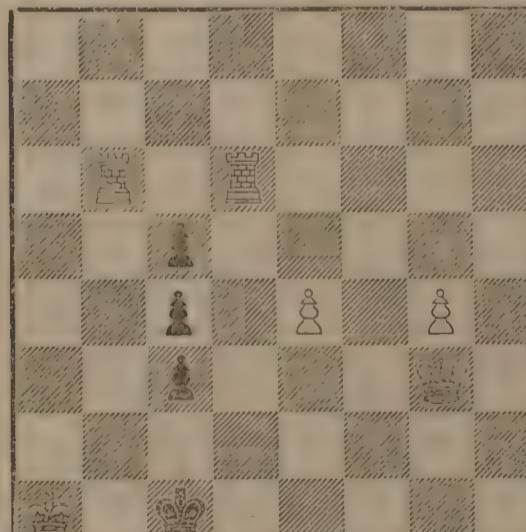
Solution to problem 41

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q to Kt 7th ch.	K takes Kt
2. B takes Kt ch.	K moves
3. R to Q 2nd ch.	K moves
4. B to K 4th ch.	K moves
5. R P mates.	

Problem No. 42.—By EDWARD.

White undertakes to compel Black to mate him in five moves.

BLACK.



WHITE.

Solution in our next.

YORKSHIRE CHESS ASSOCIATION.—The Earl of Mexborough has consented to take the chair at the great meeting of chess players to be held in Huddersfield, on the 8th of November next; this has given great satisfaction to all the members of the association. A great muster is expected on the occasion, players from all parts of the kingdom having signified their intention of being present. The noble earl will preside at the meeting, a celebrated patron of the game, and a distinguished player.—*Doncaster Chronicle*.

AFFRAY WITH SMUGGLES.—A sharp action has occurred on the coast of Algarve, between 200 Spanish smugglers and a detachment of Portuguese troops. The smugglers were, in the first instance, victorious, defeating and disarming a detachment of Rifles, and imprisoning in a neighbouring church the officers and the Custom-house inspector. A fresh detachment of troops presently arrived, the smugglers were reduced to about one half of the original number, the rest having proceeded towards Spain with mules, laden with a portion of the cargo they were running. The smugglers, divided in numbers, and imperfectly armed, were this time beaten; about a dozen mules and their lading were seized, together with the brig (a French vessel) whose cargo it was attempted to run, a portion of which consisted of very valuable silks; and the military and Custom-house authorities, who had been ingloriously locked up by the contrabandists, were liberated after some hours of duress. A few shots were exchanged, but no lives were lost, except that of the horse which the Lieutenant had borrowed from the Colonel. This seizure will illustrate the advantages of the intermediate position of Portugal. The entire value of the cargo was destined for Spain, and was run up the Guadiana, which divides the two countries. Yet, though it is well known that not a pound of the contraband was destined for Portuguese consumption, this country will sell for her own behoof both ship and cargo, amounting to several thousand pounds.

HENRIETTE DE B.

## EVERY BODY'S COLUMN.

HOMAGE TO THE QUEEN!  
(From the French of an Anglo Gaul in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS  
No. 71.)

## Strophe

Hail, Sovereign of the mighty main!  
Whose path Heaven strews with flow'rs;  
Mix, oh mix, in lasting chain,  
The emblems of thy land and ours!  
Lo! the lily—violet—rose  
In the triple garland glows!  
Let glory's son, on this blest day  
Stretch forth the welcoming hand,  
And homage to Victoria pay  
In her lordfathers' land.

Hail! 'tis indeed thy Normandy  
That pays meet homage, Queen, to thee!  
The shore that seek'st thy sires possessed—  
Lo! the great Conqueror's land is this!  
But ah! a thousand times more blest  
Thy lot than his!  
He—leading war's devouring brood  
Its lightnings round to dart—  
Thou—in soft chains of brotherhood  
Uniting every heart!

## Antistrophe.

Behold a people round a monarch crowd  
Too long the wrath of fate condemned to stem:  
Behold his children of their nation proud,  
Their nation proud of them!  
Ah come! our gorgeous capital behold,  
Which wide will ope its gates and hearts to thee  
By every eye a welcome shall be told  
And ancient hate for aye extinguished be!  
Queen of the waves! behold the tomb  
Where sleeps the Warrior of the world;  
Extinct within the grave's dark gloom  
The thunderbolt he hurled!  
But lo! thou turn'st, in sorrowing mood,  
From thoughts of woe, from deeds of blood,  
Unmeet for happier hours!  
No more, from henceforth, rival lands,  
French! English! let us join our hands,  
All earth shall then be ours!

But ah! thy duty calls thee hence,  
The waves receive their queen;  
A sad farewell thy smiles dispense  
And grief for joy is seen.  
The cannon peals its loud adieu  
As slow she vanishes from view:  
Each eye is strained, each bosom burns;  
She waves her hand—again she waves!  
To her lov'd land the Queen returns—  
The mother to her babes!

## Chorus.

Hail, Albion's sovereign, hail!  
Hail to thy noble Spouse!  
Hail to the young and tender buds  
That bless thy nuptial vows!  
May they adorn their mother's throne,  
Bright theme for history's page,  
Still treading in their parents' steps  
From youth to honoured age!  
Hail and farewell, exalted pair!  
Still, still, be Heaven's peculiar care!  
Long, blest with all that life can give,  
May Albert and Victoria live!

E. C.

THE LATE SIR M. WOOD.

The late alderman of London, and one of the members in Parliament for the City, though he attained to this eminence, was originally a very poor boy, a native of Devonshire, and is well recollecte by some who are now living, as a kind of porter and boy of all work in the little shop of old Mr. Newton, druggist, at the corner of Goldsmith-street, Exeter, which shop, having been somewhat renovated, is now occupied, in the same line, by Mr. Huggins. Matthew was a quiet, inoffensive, honest, and industrious lad, but gave no indication of shining qualities; on the contrary, he was very uncultivated, and considered dull, from which, being what is called round-shouldered, he sometimes afforded sport for the sharp and prim servant-maids who were sent to the shop, and would indulge their freaks by what they termed "pounding down Matthew's shoulders." It was little thought then what honours were in store for Matthew, who, being born to have greatness thrust upon him, made his way in life, from one step to another, persevering an honest and persevering character, till at length, like his prototype Whittington, he became "twice Lord Mayor of London."—*Exeter Paper*.

## QUESTION OF PRIORITY.

The question of priority might be illustrated by other claims than those in our paper of the 9th ult. in his "Tragidie di Gio Battista Niccolini":—

l' Angiol di Dio  
Quella parola che non vien dal core,  
Nil suo libro non scrive, o scritta appina,  
La cancella col piano.

What says Sterne:—"The accusing spirit, which flew up to Heaven's chancery with the oath, blushed as he gave it in: and the recording angel, as he wrote it down, dropped a tear upon the word, and blotted it out." Who has the priority, Mr. Editor? and who failed in the want of acknowledging the theft?—N. C.

## A BUNCH OF BITTERS.

Bitter is the biting blast when blustering Boreas blows,  
And bitter is the kind of frost that icicles the nose;  
Bitter is the farmer's looks when wheat has had a fall,  
And bitter is the welcome when the Landlord makes a call;  
Bitter do the moments prove, when Hope gives way to Fear,  
And bitter is the chorus, where the singers have no Ear;  
Bitter is the prospect, where the income is but small,  
And the family increases fast, tho' scanty is the stall;  
Bitter is the letter with friend Tomkins' respects,  
And begs to say the Draft on Snooks was noted "no effects;"  
Bitter is Repentance after Folly drains the cup;  
Bitter is the breakfast, tho' tis honey while you sup;  
Bitter is a scolding wife, that makes you feel her wrath—  
Better be a little dog, and lap up scalding broth;  
Bitter is the bolus that is forced against the will—  
No matter what the magnitude or nature of the pill;  
Bitter is a splendid room without a spark of fire,  
When clouds discharge their water-pots, and soak a country squire;  
Bitter is a lawyer's bill, without the means to pay,  
And bitter is necessity, that makes you run away;  
Bitter is a dirty walk when shoes let in the clay;  
Bitter is the comfort that arrives a day too late;  
Bitter Entertainments where there's nothing on the plate;  
Bitter to the back-bone is the cat with many tails;  
Bitter is the prospect when a ship has lost her sails;  
Bitter to the infant is a Wet-nurse that is dry,  
And bitter are the drops that fall when Anger makes you cry;  
Bitter is Dependence, when Attendance is the price,  
And bitter is the pudding when you cannot get a slice;  
Bitter is the sermon that extends beyond the hour,  
And bitter is exertion when the blood has lost its power;  
Bitter are the torments that the conscience can inflict;  
And bitters bite the nerveless more than language can depict;  
Bitter is the satire that will cause your friend a tear;  
Bitter is a bullcock's gall, and bitter Wynberg beer.

Cape Town, June 22, 1843.

Sam Sly's Journal.

## SOMETHING WORTH FIGHTING FOR.

A tall raw-boned Scotchman, who had travelled on foot from the "land o' cakes" to the British metropolis, was beset by two footpads in the neighbourhood of London, who found him anything but an easy prey. After a desperate conflict, in which Sawney inflicted several dreadful wounds on his assailants with an oak sapling, he was at length overpowered and rendered insensible by a blow from a stone. On rummaging his pockets the robbers found only sixpence, when one of them exclaimed, "If the fellow had had eighteenpence he would have killed us both."

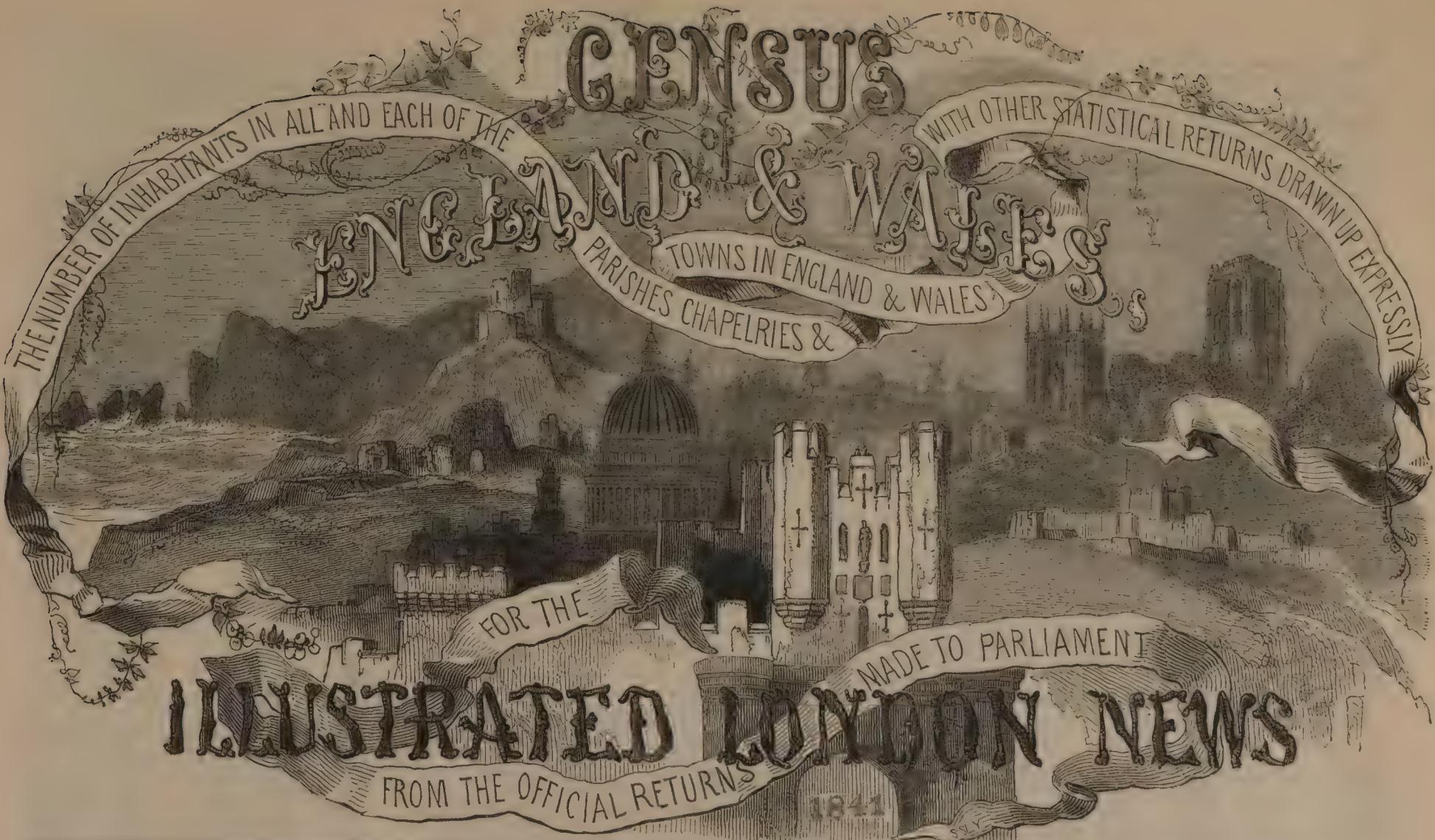
## CURIOS PARAGRAPH.

We extract the following from the *New York Morning Herald* of the 15th ult.:—

THE PUBLIC BENEFACCTOR.—Dr. Lardner is about to return to this city, and we are about to be favoured again with his highly instructive lectures. But it appears that during his southern and western tour, he has collected a splendid and novel apparatus, consisting of several hundred telescopic drawings, scenic illustrations, meteorological, and other dioramas. He has also obtained the chief share of the property in Russell's Plan-tarium. With these he will open a saloon for a short time in this city, and give a series of popular lectures which will be highly instructive. We hail the return of Dr. Lardner with great pleasure, as a public benefactor. His lectures are calculated not only to please, but to add to our stores of knowledge.'

It would seem that brother Jonathan is relaxing somewhat of the rigidity of his morsels, in styling, as a public benefactor, a man who was forced to fly this country on account of his private depravity.

London: Printed by ROBERT PALMER (at the office of Palmer and Clayton), 10, Crane court, Fleet-street; and published by WILLIAM LITTLE, at 109, Strand, where all communications for the Editor are requested to be addressed.—SATURDAY, October 14, 1843.



SATURDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1843.

[PRICE SIXPENCE.]

#### CENSUS OF ENGLAND AND WALES.

##### INTRODUCTION.

The name of ENGLAND was established A.D. 800, when Egbert assumed the Sovereign authority.—Several of the Counties are mentioned before the extinction of the Saxon Heptarchy, the smaller Provinces or Kingdoms of which became Counties, as Kent, Sussex, Surrey, and Essex. Hampshire, Somersetshire, Wiltshire, and Berkshire (portions or Shires of the Kingdom of Wessex), are mentioned before the accession of King Alfred (A. D. 871); Devon and Cornwall about the same time; Gloucestershire soon after, and most of the other Counties, from south to north, are named in history previously to the Norman conquest.

The further division of the southern parts of England into *Hundreds* is also unquestionably of Saxon origin, and probably in imitation of similar districts which existed in their parent country: but in what manner the name was here applied, is not certain. At least one hundred (which, in Saxon numeration, means one hundred and twenty,) Free Men, householders, answerable for each other, may be supposed originally to have been found in each Hundred; for that the Hundreds were originally regulated by the Free population, is evident from the great number of Hundreds in the Counties first peopled by the Saxons.

The County of York is divided into *Wapentakes* instead of Hundreds, and the adjoining Counties of Lincoln and Nottingham contain instances of *Wapentakes*; a word evidently of warlike origin; and in the Four Northern Counties of England liable to predatory incursions until the union of England and Scotland, the frequent occasion for military array predominated over the peaceful purpose of civil jurisdiction, and produced the division and sub-division of *Wards*, still retained in use in place of the Hundreds of other Counties.

The *Rapes* of Sussex were Military Governments at the time when *Domesday Book* was compiled, the Conqueror having stationed his principal captains there, in such manner as to secure a ready passage to and from the coast, and thereby his communication with Normandy. The *Lathes* of Kent seem to have been civil jurisdictions and of earlier date, connected perhaps with the Cinque Ports, and for defence of the coast against invasion.

Mr. Farr (whose services are so valuable in conducting the duties of the Statistical branch of the Registrar-General's department,) in a very able paper on the Increase of the Population, says—A population increases in regular geometrical progression when the births exceed the deaths, and the ratio of the births and of the deaths to the population remains constant. Thus in England every 100 persons living in 1801 had increased to 132 in 1821; and every 100 persons living in 1821 had increased to 132 in 1841: the 100 persons living in 1801 had, therefore, increased to 175 in 1841, and at the same rate will amount to 200 in the year 1850, and to 300 in the year 1879. The mean rate of increase was .0141 annually; that was probably the excess of the births over the deaths. Grain, fruit, animals also, increase in geometrical progression; but the increase of capital, at compound interest, is the most familiar example of this kind of progression, and may render it intelligible to the general reader. Thus at 1.41 per cent. increase annually, 100 persons became 132 in 20 years, and 175 in 40 years; upon the same principle that £100 put out at 3 per cent. per annum compound interest in 1801, would have amounted to nearly £181 by the year 1821, and to £326 by 1841.

Some respectable Statistical writers have given the tenth part of the increase in 10 years as the annual rate of increase. According to this mode of reasoning, as the population of England increased 75 per cent. in 40 years, it must have increased 37½ per cent. in 20 years, and 1.9 per cent. annually; while the actual increase was 32 per cent. in 20 years, and 1.41 per cent. annually; and by the same reasoning, money that increased 226 per cent. in 40 years, must have borne an interest of 5½ per cent. per annum; while, as has been just stated, money bearing an interest of 3 per cent. per annum, would increase 226 per cent. in 40 years at compound interest.

The population of this country may have increased, and may increase by an augmentation in the number of marriages and births; or, by a diminution in the number of deaths, and the consequent prolongation of life. The annual number of births may be increased in two ways; by an increase in the number of persons married, and by earlier marriages, which shorten the interval elapsing between successive generations. Thus 113,361 women were annually married (for the first time) in each of the two years ending June 30th, 1841, when 160,000 women attained the age of 20. If 10,000 be subtracted for sickness, infirmity, and incapacities of various kinds, 150,000 will remain who might have married, and thus have augmented the numbers married by one-third (32.7) per cent.

The fact, that one-fifth of the people of this country who attain the age of marriage never marry; and that the women, though capable of bearing children at 16, and certainly nubile at 17, do not marry until they attain a mean age of 24.3, the men until they are 25½, proves that prudence, or "moral restraint," in Mr. Malthus's sense of the term, is in practical operation in England to an extent which had not been conceived, and will perhaps scarcely be credited when stated in numbers.

Writers upon population have, perhaps, exaggerated the influence

of the increase of population on the strength and prosperity of states; but its importance is unquestionable, and it must always be interesting to understand the laws which regulate the death—the reproduction of individuals; and which, in the midst of the struggles of the antagonist forces of disease and death, the losses by war, want, vice, and error, ensure the perpetuity and life of nations.

Dr. Price, at the close of the last century, excited alarm by a forcibly drawn picture of the depopulation of the kingdom; and no sooner had the Census demonstrated that Dr. Price's fears of depopulation were groundless, than the "increase of population in a geometrical progression," enunciated in the theory of Mr. Malthus, turned the gloomy forebodings of speculators in quite an opposite direction. Both these writers contributed essentially to the development of the true theory of population; both rendered important services to mankind by their investigations; but the facts since elicited, and the further prosecution of the inquiries which they commenced, have shown that while the study of the doctrine of population is fraught with instruction, and is suggestive of prudence, it is calculated to inspire a calmer confidence in the ordinances of nature, and to confirm our faith in the destinies of England. The expansion of which the reproductive force in the population is susceptible, and the progress of science and industry, must set at rest all dread of depopulation; which has apparently never prevailed for any length of time since the earliest historical ages. The population, it has been proved, has increased in geometrical progression ever since the first Census in 1801; and the rate of progression has been such that, if it continue, the numbers will have doubled in 1850; double the number of families will exist, and must be supplied with subsistence in England; but there will also be double the number of men to create subsistence and capital for her families, to man her fleets, to defend her inviolate hearths, to work the mines and manufactories, to extend the commerce, to open new regions of colonization; and double the number of minds to discover new truths, to confer the benefits and to enjoy the felicity of which human nature is susceptible.

But what has called so many millions of people into existence in 40 years?—Why have the English increased so much more rapidly than other nations?—By what force has the high rate of increase been sustained; and what gave it the velocity of this geometrical progression, but the creative energy and intelligence of the country and race? And can any one fear for the conduct and fate of this people, if they should feel themselves called upon to rear fewer children—to marry less early than during the last 40 years? Will not the same intelligence and energy which increased, diminish the rate of increase to any extent, when they take the form of prudence? It has been shown that the number of births may be increased to an incredible extent; experience has proved that the births almost invariably increase when the mortality increases; an increase of the mortality is, therefore, no specific for establishing an equilibrium between subsistence and population. The more, in fine, the doctrines of population are studied, the more deeply must be impressed upon the mind the sacredness of human life, and of the safeguards by which it has been surrounded by God and the laws.

Mr. McCulloch whose able and laborious works on the Commerce, Statistics and Geography of this, and other countries, cannot be too highly appreciated; in a chapter on the improvements in the food, clothing, and other comforts of the people, observes, speaking of the people of Great Britain, that, "the comforts of all classes have been wonderfully augmented within the last two centuries. The labouring orders have however been the principal gainers, as well by the large numbers of them who have succeeded in advancing themselves to a superior station, as by the extraordinary additional comforts that now fall to the share even of the poorest individuals!"\* Some notion of the moral condition of the country may be formed when we state the fact, that during the reign of Henry VIII., 72,000 "great and petty thieves were put to death," and in one county alone Somersetshire, in 1596, 40 persons were executed within a year for robberies, &c., 35 burnt in the hand, and 37 whipped.

In Strype's Annals, it is stated that there were in every county 300 or 400 vagabonds who lived by theft and rapine, and who sometimes met in troops to the number of 60, and committed spoil on the inhabitants. In the 16th Century the houses of the rich and great were mostly destitute of glass windows; as for the poor, they had neither glass windows nor chimneys to their habitations. In England and Wales in the year 1760 there were no less than 880,000 persons who fed on rye; it is now computed that there are not in Great Britain 20,000 rye eaters.

"In the Northern Counties of England," says Mr. McCulloch, "at the middle of the last century, and for long after, very little wheat was consumed. In Cumberland, the principal families used only a small quantity about Christmas. Almost all individuals now use wheaten bread at all times of the year. It is, in fact, the only bread ever tasted by those who live in towns and villages, and mostly also by those who live in the country."

Let us briefly refer to a more solid article of diet—viz animal food:—Numerous well attested facts establish that the quantity of food consumed does not diminish in proportion to the population.—It is proved by Mr. McCulloch that not only has the quantity of food wonderfully increased of late years, but also that its quality has greatly improved. From 1740 to 1750 the population of the metropolis

fluctuated very little, amounting during the whole of that period to about 670,000. During the ten years ending with 1750 there were, on the average about 74,000 head of cattle and about 570,000 head of sheep sold annually in Smithfield market. In 1831 the population was 1,472,000, or an increase of 120 per cent.; and on an average of the three years ending with 1831, 156,000 head of cattle and 1,238,000 head of sheep were annually sold in Smithfield market being an increase of 110 per cent on the cattle and of 117 per cent on the sheep, as compared with the numbers sold in 1740–50. It consequently appears that the number of cattle and sheep consumed in London has increased since 1740 in the same proportion as the population. In the earlier part of the last century the gross weight of the cattle sold at Smithfield did not, on an average, exceed 370lb., and the sheep did not exceed 28lb.; whereas at present the average weight of the cattle is estimated at about 800lb., and that of the sheep at about 80lb. Hence, on the most moderate computation, it may be affirmed that the consumption of butcher's meat in the metropolis, as compared with the population, is twice as great at this period as in 1740 or 1750. Not only have the facilities for obtaining a supply of food increased with an advancing population, but there has also been a great increase of productive powers introduced into the country, and a greatly diminished rate of mortality by improvements in the science of medicine. The half of our population was at one time destroyed by one disease—the small-pox, the mortality by which at the present time, in consequence of vaccination is but fractional. Typhus fever was once accustomed to visit this country, as an annual epidemic, and to slay one out of every three it attacked whereas now it seldom prevails epidemically, and its average mortality does not amount to one in sixteen.

About one-third of the population are employed in agriculture and of these fully three-fourths are directly or indirectly engaged in the raising of corn. The average growth of all sorts of corn in the United Kingdom may be safely estimated at about 64,000,000 quarters, of which about 55,000,000 are consumed by man and the lower animals. Taking the average price of the different descriptions of corn at 35s. a quarter, the total value of the corn annually produced will amount to £112,000,000 or nearly four times the annual value of the cotton manufacture.

The Total annual value of the agricultural produce of England and Wales exclusive of wood, &c. is estimated at £132,500,000

The Manufactures of Great Britain are by far the most extensive and important that ever have belonged to any nation. We may, indeed, be said to be purveyors of most descriptions of manufactured articles for all the world; and there are but few nations, how remote or barbarous soever, that are not indebted for some considerable portion of their comforts, and sometimes even of their necessities, to the skill and ingenuity of British artisans. A very large proportion of the people are engaged in, and directly depend upon, manufactures for support; and they supply the materials of that commerce for which this empire is so peculiarly distinguished; and which extends to civilised, and enriches, almost every country of the globe.

The following estimate of the gross annual produce of some of the great departments of manufacturing industry, is considered by Mr. McCulloch to be nearly correct:—

Cotton .. . . .	£35,000,000	Linen .. . . .	£9,000,000
Woollen .. . . .	22,000,000	Silk .. . . .	10,000,000
Iron and Hardware ..	17,000,000	Glass and Earthenware	4,250,000
Watches, Jewellery, &c.	3,000,000	Paper .. . . .	1,300,000
Leather .. . . .	13,500,000	Hats .. . . .	2,400,000

The value of the above articles amounts to a gross sum of £116,650,000, but exclusive of these, there are other departments of manufacturing industry of great value and importance; such for example, as the manufacture of spirits and beer, cabinet-maker's goods, &c.

The object of a Census is to throw some useful light upon the general condition of the community. The Government have however been restrained by the apprehension that jealousy and prejudice might be excited, if the enquiries were too searching and minute. People are slow to see that questions relating to themselves and their households can have any bearing on the general good, and forget that, in accounts of large numbers, the individual is wholly lost sight of in the average, but that the average can only be obtained by an accurate knowledge of all that pertains to the individual.

The Official Census Report just published, and recently laid before Parliament, from which the following statement is drawn up, forms a folio volume of nearly 600 pages, containing a mass of valuable statistical details respecting every parish and town in Great Britain, clearly and methodically arranged, for each county, and from the careful manner in which the information was obtained, under the direction of the officers of the Registrar-General, far superior in point of accuracy to any Census which has preceded it. No less than 35,000 persons were employed as enumerators, and in order to obviate the chance of inaccuracy, from omissions or double entries, the whole was taken in one day (6th June, 1841,) as directed by the Act 3 and 4 Victoria cap. 99.

For facility of reference we have arranged the whole of the parishes, chapelries, and towns in England and Wales (exceeding in number 11,000) in one alphabet, stating the county or counties in which situate, and their respective population, concluding with a General Abstract, and Tables of Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

## CENSUS OF ENGLAND AND WALES, 1841.

ILLUSTRATED

In drawing up this statement every care has been taken to make it strictly correct, and it may therefore be depended on for reference by all persons requiring to know at one glance, the population of any particular Parish or Town in England and Wales, according to the census of 1841. We now proceed to give a few tables, shewing the general results of the Census, &c., the calculations in many of them having been made expressly for this paper, with a view to make this important subject more generally understood, and to circulate among the people a comprehensive view of matters connected with our internal polity, which are at present too little known.

	Square Statute Miles.
AREA.—The Area of England is	50,387
Wales	7,425
Scotland	29,600
Ireland	32,445
Guernsey	50
Jersey	62
Alderney	6
Isle of Man	210
Total*	120,185

The following Statement shews the distribution of the soil of Great Britain in statute acres:—

	Arable and Gardens.	Meadows, Pastures & Marshes.	Wastes capable of Improvement.	Incapable of Improve- ment.	Total in Statute Acres.
England	10,252,800	15,379,200	3,154,000	3,256,400	32,312,400
Wales	890,570	2,226,830	530,000	1,105,000	4,732,000
Scotland	2,493,950	2,771,650	5,950,000	8,523,930	19,738,930
British Islands	109,630	274,060	166,900	569,469	1,119,159
Totals	13,746,950	20,650,740	10,500,000	13,454,799	57,952,489

Table shewing the Area in Square Miles and Statute Acres, also the Annual Value of Real Property, and the Annual Value of Land in the several Counties of England and Wales:—

Counties. ENGLAND.	Area in Square Miles.	Area in Statute Acres.	Total Annual Value of Real Property. 1841.	Annual Value per Square Mile.	Total Annual Value of Land. 1841.	Annual Value of Landed Acre.
Bedford	463	296,320	495,396	£1,070	326,684	22
Berks	752	481,280	732,116	973	477,570	19 10
Bucks	738	472,320	671,334	913	515,157	23 1
Cambridge	857	548,480	868,684	1,013	581,761	21
Chester	1,052	673,280	1,423,835	1,353	778,360	23 1
Cornwall	1,330	851,200	909,497	883	603,119	14 2
Cumberland	1,523	974,720	696,352	457	497,573	2
Derby	1,028	637,920	866,488	842	625,396	19 0
Devon	2,585	1,631,400	1,852,444	716	1,211,523	15
Dorset	1,006	613,810	735,234	730	550,567	17 1
Durham	1,097	702,080	931,318	849	516,971	14 7
Essex	1,533	981,120	1,585,719	1,034	1,018,650	20 9
Gloucester	1,258	805,120	1,782,197	1,416	889,957	22 3
Hereford	863	552,320	681,235	789	552,383	20 0
Hertford	630	403,200	667,710	1,060	386,341	19 1
Huntingdon	372	238,080	317,718	854	236,633	19 10
Kent	1,557	996,480	2,111,675	1,356	1,044,999	20 11
Lancaster	1,766	1,130,240	5,266,606	2,982	1,402,208	24 9
Leicester	806	515,840	933,799	1,158	690,914	26 9
Lincoln	2,611	1,671,940	2,127,307	814	1,766,740	21 1
Middlesex	282	180,480	7,293,369	25,683	304,653	33 9
Monmouth	496	317,440	421,050	849	251,019	15 9
Norfolk	2,024	1,295,300	1,893,824	935	1,209,181	18 8
Northampton	1,016	650,240	940,395	925	748,116	23 0
Northumberland	1,871	1,197,440	1,326,414	708	740,609	12 4
Nottingham	837	555,680	856,675	1,023	563,840	21 0
Oxford	756	483,840	695,752	920	528,242	21 10
Rutland	149	95,360	119,134	800	106,119	22 3
Salop	1,343	839,520	1,170,008	871	874,316	20 4
Somerset	1,645	1,032,800	2,050,516	1,246	1,361,547	25 10
Southampton	1,625	1,040,000	1,362,026	838	723,087	13 10
Stafford	1,184	577,760	2,006,760	1,694	900,102	23 9
Suffolk	1,515	969,600	1,297,956	856	912,062	18 9
Surrey	759	485,760	1,927,493	2,540	376,641	15 6
Sussex	1,406	978,210	1,169,230	797	611,320	13 0
Warwick	897	574,080	1,609,747	1,791	713,300	24 0
Westmorland	762	487,680	266,335	349	221,054	9 0
Wilts.	1,367	874,880	1,175,616	860	899,578	20 6
Worcester	723	462,720	995,242	1,376	605,610	26 2
York, East Ridg	1,119	716,160	1,111,807	922	760,942	19 8
— City & Ainsty	86	55,010	55,010	0	0	0
— North Riding	2,055	1,315,200	1,011,885	492	845,547	12 10
— West Riding	2,576	1,648,640	3,324,802	1,290	1,419,007	17 7
Fractions.	7	4,480				
Totals England	50,387	32,247,680	59,685,412	1,184	30,448,991	18 10

## WALES.

Anglesey	271	173,440	191,613	700	164,637
Brecon	754	482,560	242,663	321	170,397
Cardigan	675	432,000	167,111	247	143,330
Carmarthen	974	623,360	338,403	347	285,188
Carnarvon	544	343,160	183,166	336	125,587
Denbigh	633	405,120	335,539	530	262,635
Flint	244	156,160	214,071	877	147,876
Glamorgan	792	506,880	376,482	475	226,652
Merioneth	663	424,320	116,465	175	99,281
Montgomery	839	536,960	282,340	336	217,350
Pembroke	610	390,400	276,112	452	221,167
Radnor	426	272,640	130,653	306	112,046
Totals Wales	7,425	4,752,000	2,854,618	384	2,206,146

The annual value of Real and Landed Property in each County is given from the return made to the House of Commons for 1841, being the net rental, or annual value, of Property assessed to the Poor Rates for the year ended, Ladyday 1841.‡

The total annual value of Real Property in England and Wales in 1841, was|| £51,898,423

And in 1841. . . . . £2,540,030

Increase since 1815 . . . . . £10,641,607

In 1841, the net rental, of Landed Property assessed to the Poor Rates in England and Wales, was . . . . . £32,655,137

Annual rental of Dwelling Houses . . . . . 23,386,401

All other kinds of property . . . . . 6,498,492

£Total. . . . . £62,540,030

The lowest annual value of Real Property per square mile in England, is £349, being the County of Westmorland, and the highest, the County of Middlesex, £25,053. In Wales, the lowest is the County of Merioneth, £175, and the highest, the County of Flint, £877.

The lowest annual value of Land in England, is in the County of

\* The Area of England, &c., is given from the Population Returns; that of Ireland from the Ordnance Survey.

† From Mr. Couling's statement to a Committee of the House of Commons in 1827.

‡ Parliamentary Paper, No. 235—Session 1842.

§ Parliamentary Paper, No. 444—Session 1835.

¶ The valuations ordered to be made under the Parochial Assessment Act up to the 1st October, 1842, extended only to 4,444 parishes and townships, out of 15,635. The valuers admitted that for the sake of avoiding appeals, and of anticipating future depreciations of property, they have kept their valuations 10, 15, or even 20 per cent. below what the amount would be on a strict estimate.

Wilts, being on an average nine shillings per statute acre, and the highest, the County of Middlesex, being 33s. 9d. In Wales, the lowest value of Land per statute acre, is 4s. 8d. in the County of Merioneth, and the highest, 19s. in the County of Anglesey.

## AGES OF THE POPULATION:

The Return for 1841 gives a statement of the number of persons under 20 years, and the number above 20 years of age respectively, opposite each parish or place—and there is also a separate volume shewing the ages of persons in each County, Hundred, and principal Town in Great Britain. The following Table shews the Ages of persons living in England and Wales, in 1841:—

AGES.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Proportion at each Age in every Ten Thousand.
Under 5 years.....	1,012,718	1,056,434	2,099,152	1,324
Between 5 and 10 years	918,087	950,345	1,898,432	1,197
" 10 " 15 "	875,714	850,418	1,726,162	1,089
" 15 " 20 "	777,400	803,955	1,581,355	997
" 20 " 25 "	719,514	825,662	1,545,176	974
" 25 " 30 "	607,569	670,976	1,278,545	806
" 30 " 35 "	501,718	601,251	1,102,969	733
" 35 " 40 "	432,719	448,771	881,490	556
" 40 " 45 "	433,301	451,706	885,007	558
" 45 " 50 "	311,768	324,698	636,466	401
" 50 " 55 "	305,556	326,671	632,227	399
" 55 " 60 "	188,651	201,857	390,508	246

AGES.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Proportion at each Age in every Ten Thousand.
Between 60 and 65 years	207,970	240,303	448,273	277
" 65 " 70 "	120,088	138,674	258,762	163
" 70 " 75 "	104,507	120,003	224,510	141
" 75 " 80 "	55,316	61,205	119,521	75
" 80 " 85 "	30,948	39,203	70,211	44
" 85 " 90 "	10,088	13,826	23,914	15
" 90 " 95 "	2,473	4,038	6,516	4
" 95 " 100 "	494	922	1,416	1
" 100 " upwards.	82	167	249	..
Age not specified.....	39,538	12,358	51,896	..
Total.....	7,775,224	8,136,533	15,911,757	10,000

Under 20 years.....	3,644,161	3,661,302	7,305,763	4,591
Above 20 years.....	4,130,763	4,475,231	8,605,994	5,409
Total.....	7,775,224	8,136,533	15,911,757	10,000

The above Table shews the Ages of 15,859,861 persons out of a population of 15,911,757, the difference, 51,896, being the number whose ages were not ascertained. The total number of persons living in England and Wales on the 7th of June, 1841, above 100 years of age was only 249, of which 82 were males, and 167 females.

COUNTRY OF BIRTH.		
Table shewing the Country of Birth of the Persons enumerated in England and Wales in 1841.		
	Males.	Females.
Born in England and Wales.....	7,465,045	7,897,626
Born in Scotland.....	60,704	42,534
Born in Ireland.....	151,231	138,173
Born in the British Colonies.....	485	603
Foreigners and British subjects born in foreign parts.....	24,723	14,521
Number whose birth-place is not known.....	73,036	43,076
Total.....	7,775,224	8,136,533
	15,911,757	

In 1841 there were resident in SCOTLAND 37,796 persons natives of England and Wales; 126,321 persons natives of Ireland; 2,776 Foreigners and British subjects born in foreign parts; and 272 born in the British Colonies.

In IRELAND at the date of the Census in 1841 there were resident 21,522 persons who were born in England, 8,585 who were born in Scotland, also 4,471 Foreigners. The numbers in Ireland are exclusive of the army.

In the ISLANDS in the BRITISH SEAS in 1841, there were resident 18,006 persons natives of England and Wales; 1,939 natives of Scotland; 3,531 natives of Ireland; 2,760 Foreigners, and 42 born in the British Colonies.

Parish and County.	Pop. 1841	Parish and County.	Pop. 1841	Parish and County.	Pop. 1841	Parish and County.	Pop. 1841	Parish and County.	Pop. 1841	Parish and County.	Pop. 1841
ABBAS Combe, Somers.	461	Aldermaston, Berks	602	Andrew, St., Glam.	497	Ashill, Norf.	637	Avening, Glos.	2,227	Barlavington, Sussex	132
Abberley, Worc.	559	Alderminster, Worc.	508	Andrew, St. Minor, Glam.	18	Ashill, Somers.	438	Averham, Notts.	264	Barby, E. York	387
Abberton, Essex	218	Aldershott, Hants.	685	Angersleigh, Somers.	42	Ashington, Essex	119	Avtown-Gifford, Devon	1,057	Barleston, Leic.	580
Abberton, Worc.	81	Alderton, Gloucester.	411	Angle, Pemb.	388	Ashington, Somers.	71	Avington, Berks.	94	Barley, Herts.	792
Abbey-Cwm-hir, Radnor.	589	Alderton, Nham.	166	Angmering, Sussex	1,002	Ashington, Sussex	382	Avington, Hants	204	Barling, Essex	326
Abbots-Anne, Hants	619	Alderton, Suff.	620	Anner, Norf.	175	Ashley, Hants	102	Awliscombe, Deva.	590	Barlings, Linc.	352
Abbots-Bickington, Devon.	75	Alderton, Wilts.	183	Annesley, Notts.	274	Ashley, Nham.	323	Awe, Glos.	1,277	Barlow, W. York	284
Abbots-Bromley, Staff.	1,508	Alderwasley, Derby	398	Ansley, Warw.	701	Ashley, Staff.	853	Axbridge, Somers.	1,045	Barlow, Great, Derby	627
Abbotsbury, Dorset	1,605	Aldfield, W. York	132	Anstey, Herts.	497	Ashley, Wilts.	96	Axminster, Devon	2,860	Barmby on Marsh, E. York	566
Abbotsham, Devon	414	Aldford, Chester	835	Anstey, Warw.	224	Ashley-cum-Silverley, Camb.	417	Axmouth, Devon	645	Barmby on Moor, E. York	475
Abbots-Isle, Somers.	413	Aldham, Essex	382	Anstey, Wilts.	329	Ashmanhaugh, Norg.	180	Aycliffe, Great, Durham	1,372	Barmer, Norg.	61
Abbots-Kerswell, Devon	433	Aldham, Suff.	293	Anstey, East, Devon.	240	Ashmansworth, Hants	220	Aylburton, Glos.	468	Barming, East, Kent	584
Abbots-Langley, Herts	2,115	Aldingbourne, Sussex	772	Anstey, West, Devon.	279	Ashmore, Dorset	242	Aylesbear, Devon	982	Barmston, E. York	254
Abbots-Leigh, Somers.	366	Aldingham, Lanc.	907	Anstey, Leic.	838	Asholt, Somers.	201	Aylesbury, Bucks.	5,429	Barnack, Nham.	860
Abbots-Morton, Worc.	234	Aldington, Kent	733	Anston, W. York	921	Ashover, Derby.	3,482	Aylesby, Linc.	201	Barnard-Castle, Durham	4,452
Abbotstone, Hants.	325	Aldridge, Staff.	2,094	Anthony, St. (in Meneage) Corn.	313	Ashow, Warw.	172	Aylesford, Kent	1,344	Barnardiston, Suff.	207
Abdon, Salop	155	Aldringham, Susse	1	Anthony, St. (in Roseland) do.	144	Ashperston, Heref.	601	Aylestone, Leic.	757	Barnborough, W. York	508
Aber, Carnar.	556	Aldsworth, Glos.	365	Antony, St. Jacob, Cornw.	2,891	Ash-Priors, Somers.	226	Aylerton, Norg.	289	Barnby, Suff.	266
Aberavon, Glam.	1,290	Aldwinkle-All Saints, Nham.	272	Ashe, Glos.	1,088	Aylsham, Norg.	2,448	Barnby, N. York	262	Barnby-in-the-Woods, Notts	206
Aberdare, Glam.	6,471	Aldwinkle-St. Peter, Nham.	183	Aphorpe, Norg.	209	Ayton, Heref.	95	Barnby-upon-Don, W. York	629	Barnby-upon-Don, W. York	629
Aberdaron, Carnar.	1,350	Aldworth, Berks	314	Apley, Linc.	162	Ayton, Warw.	618	Barnes, Surrey	662	Barnesley, W. York	1,461
Aberedwy, Radnor.	345	Aldfold, Surrey	519	Appleby, Derby & Leic.	1,075	Ashdon, Devon.	319	Ayston, St. Lawrence, Herts.	131	Barnesley, W. York	12,310
Aberreich, Carnar.	1,613	Aldford, Linc.	1,945	Appleby, Linc.	505	Ashton, (in Makerfield) Lanc.	5,110	Ayott, St. Peter, Herts.	240	Barnet, Chipping, Herts.	2,485
Aberffraw, Angl.	1,336	Aldford, Somers.	90	Appleby, Wmld.	775	Ashton (Cold), Glos.	414	Aysgarth, N. York	5,725	Barnet Fryern, Mddx.	849
Aberford, W. York	1,071	Alfreton, Derby	7,577	Appleby, St. Lawrence, Wmld.	1,354	Ashton-under-Hill, Glos.	342	Ayston, Rutland	88	Barnet-by-the-Wold, Linc.	679
Abergavenny, Monm.	4,933	Alfrick, Wore.	431	Appleby, St. Michael, Wmld.	1,165	Ashton-Keynes, Wilts	1,332	Ayton, Great, N. York	1,216	Barney, Norg.	276
Aergele, Denbigh.	2,661	Alfriston, Sussex	608	Appledore, Kent	561	Ashton, Long, Somers.	1,926	Barnham, Suff.	412	Barnham, Susse	125
Abergwilly, Carn.	2,366	Algarkirk, Linc.	731	Appledram, Sussex	156	Ashton-under-Lyne, Lanc.	46,304	Barnham-Broom, Norg.	494	Barnham-Broom, Norg.	494
Aberhafesp, Mont.	535	Alkerton, Oxford	190	Appleshaw, Hants	372	Ashton-upon-Mersey, Cheshire	2,414	Barnham, Little, Norg.	508	Barnham, Little, Norg.	229
Abernant, Carn.	2,541	Alkham, Kent	505	Appleton, Notts.	109	Ashton-upon-Trent, Lanc.	2,015	Barnham-Norwood, Norg.	54	Barnham-Norwood, Norg.	54
Aber-Porth, Card.	496	Allcannings, Wilts	1,148	Appleton, Berks.	496	Ashton, (Cold), Glos.	224	Baconthorpe, Norg.	326	Barnoldby-le-Beck, Linc.	292
Aberysk, Brecon	117	Allendale, Nthld.	5729	Appleton-le-Street, N. York	944	Ashton, Long, Wilts.	1,046	Baconthorpe, Norg.	140	Barnoldwick, W. York	2,844
Aberystwith, Card.	4,916	Allerton, Cornw.	632	Appleton-on-Wisk, N. York	559	Ashtead, Surrey</td					

CENSUS OF ENGLAND AND WALES, 1841.

ILLUSTRATED

4

<i>Parish and County.</i>	<i>Pop.</i>	<i>Parish and County.</i>	<i>Pop.</i>	<i>Parish and County.</i>	<i>Pop.</i>	<i>Parish and County.</i>	<i>Pop.</i>	<i>Parish and County.</i>	<i>Pop.</i>	<i>Parish and County.</i>	<i>Pop.</i>	<i>Parish and County.</i>	<i>Pop.</i>
Baunton, Glos.	184	Bermonsey, Surrey	34,947	Bisbrooke, Rutland	211	Bonsall, Derby	1,496	Brampton, Norf.	263	Ewin, St.	55		
Baverstock, Wilts.	197	—St. James, Surrey	12,151	Biscathorpe, Linc.	63	Bonvilleton, Glam.	263	Brampton, Nham.	104	James St.	16,004		
Bawburgh, Norf.	404	Berrick-Salome, Oxford	164	Bisham, Berks.	659	Braughton, Great, Surrey	163	Brampton, Suff.	322	John, St. the Baptist	908		
Bawdswell, Norf.	582	Berriew, Montgomery	2,259	Bishampton, Wore.	410	Braughton, Little, Surrey	237	Brampton-Abbots, Heref.	197	Leonard, St.	281		
Bawdrip, Somers.	425	Berrington, Salop	651	Bishopsbourne, Kent	334	Boothby-Graffo, Linc.	214	Brampton-Bryan, Hrf. & Rdn.	419	Mary-le-Port, St.	277		
Bawdsey, Suff.	468	Berrow, Somers.	578	Bishops-Castle, Salop	1,781	Boothby-Pagnell, Linc.	132	Brampton-Chapel, Nham.	228	Mary, Redcliffe, St.	7,025		
Bawsey, Norf.	28	Berrow, Wore.	480	Bishops-Cannings, Wilts	3,843	Bootle, Lanc.	1,662	Brampton Church, Nham.	398	Michael, St.	4,254		
Bawtry, W. York	1,083	Berry-Pomeroy, Devon	1,149	Bishops-Cleeve, Glos.	1,944	Booton, Norf.	241	Bramshall, Staff.	170	Nicholas, St.	2,116		
Baxterley, Warw.	222	Berry-Arbor, Devon	849	Bishops-Hull, Somers.	1,263	Borden, Kent	860	Bramshaw, Hants. and Wilts	793	Paul, St.	10,702		
Baydon, Wilts.	345	Bersted, Sussex	2,490	Bishops-Lydeard, Somers.	1,295	Bordesley, Warw.	10,754	Bramshot, Hants.	1,311	Philip, St., and St. Jacob	25,700		
Bayfield, Norf.	21	Berwick, Sussex	199	Bishops-Nympton, Devon	1,325	Boreham, Essex	1,054	Bramwith, Kirk, W. York	253	Stephen, St.	2,209		
Bayford, Herts.	357	Berwick-Basset, Wilts.	175	Bishops-Stoke, Hants	1,139	Borely, Essex	188	Branecaster, Norf.	913	Temple	6,189		
Bayleham, Suff.	275	Berwick, St. James, Wilts	247	Bishops-Stortford, Herts.	4,681	Boroughbridge, W. York	1,024	Brancepeth, Durham	2,151	Thomas, St.	1,103		
Bayton, Worc.	468	Berwick, St. John, Wilts	419	Bishops-Tawton, Devon	1,827	Boroughdale, Cumb.	369	Brandeston, Suff.	555	Worburgh, St.	99		
Bayville, Pemb.	130	Berwick, St. Leonard, Wilts	41	Bishops-Teignnton, Devon	992	Bosbury, Heref.	1,137	Bransden, Norf.	137	Bristol, Norf.	903		
Beachampton, Bucks	248	Berwick-on-Tweed, Nthld.	8,484	Bishopston(Downtnhd.), Wilts.	469	Boscombe, Wilts.	156	Brandon, Suff.	2,002	Britford, Wilts.	578		
Beaconsfield, Bucks	1,732	Besford, Wore.	179	Bishopston(Rams. hd.), Wilts.	704	Bosham, Sussex	1,091	Brandon, Little, Norf.	222	Britwell-Salamone, Oxford	23		
Beadnell, Nthld.	323	Besselsleigh, Berks.	106	Bishopstone, Glam.	491	Bosherton, Pemb.	225	Bransburton, E. York	718	Brixham, Devon	5,684		
Beafoad, Devon	713	Bessingby, E. York	66	Bishopstone, Heref.	304	Bosley, Chester	552	Brixton, Devon	823	Brixton, Hants.	710		
Beaksbourne, Kent	322	Bessingham, Norf.	139	Bishopstone, Sussex	288	Bossall, N. York	1,184	Brixton-Deverill, Wilts	197	Brixton-Deverill, Wilts	197		
Bealings, Great, Suff.	377	Besthorpe, Norf.	536	Bishops-Sutton, Hants	517	Bossington, Hants.	60	Bronaston, Leic.	1,122	Brixworth, Nham.	1,202		
Bealings, Little, Suff.	322	Besthorpe, Notts.	327	Bishop-Waltham, Hants	2,193	Boston, Linc.	12,942	Bromfield, Herts	201	Broad-Chalk, Wilts	773		
Beaminster, Dorset	3,270	Bewick, E. York	211	Bishopstrow, Wilts.	296	Bosworth, Husbands, Leic.	953	Brantham, Suff.	404	Broadfield, Herts	6		
Bearley, Warw.	231	Bettws, Salop	452	Bishopthorpe, York A.	401	Bosworth, Market, Leic.	2,531	Brantham, E. York	635	Broadhembury, Devon	851		
Bearstead, Kent	605	Bettws, Carm.	1,109	Bishopthorpe, Durham	473	Bostall, Nthld.	800	Branxton, Nthld.	261	Broadmayne, Dorset	460		
Beauchief-Abbey, Derby	74	Bettws, Glam.	438	Bishton, Monm.	187	Bothamsall, Notts.	325	Brassington, Derby	776	Broadoak, Cornw.	570		
Beaudesert, Warw.	205	Bettws, Glam.	90	Bisley, Gloucester	5,339	Brasted, Kent	533	Broadstairs, Kent	1,459	Broadwell, Salop	210		
Beaulieu, Hants	1,339	Bettws, Glam.	821	Bispham, Lanc.	2,339	Bratley, Hants.	904	Broadwell, Salop	210	Broadwell, Oxford	1,051		
Beaumaris, Angl.	2,299	Bettws, Glam.	44	Bitchfield, Linc.	160	Bottesford, Leic.	1,375	Broadwood-Kelly, Devon	471	Broadwater, Susse	5,345		
Beaumont, Cumb.	288	Bettws, Glam.	452	Bittaddon, Devon	78	Bottesford, Linc.	1,586	Broadwoodwidger, Devon	923	Broadway, Dorset	493		
Beaumont-with-Moze, Essex	451	Bettws, Glam.	109	Blackborough, Devon	1,449	Bottisham, Camb.	1,497	Broadway, Dorset	570	Broadway, Somers.	570		
Beaworthy, Devon	405	Bettws, Glam.	348	Blackburn, Lanc.	112	Bottwnog, Carmar.	191	Broadway, Worc.	1,687	Broadwell, Worc.	345		
Bebington, Chester	5,008	Bettws, Glam.	90	Blackmore, Essex	709	Boutsfleming, Cornw.	250	Broadwell, Worc.	345	Broadwell, Oxford	1,061		
Becles, Suff.	4,086	Bettws, Glam.	821	Blackrod, Lanc.	2,615	Boughrood, Radnor	209	Braunton, Nham.	1,469	Broadwinster, Hants	928		
Becconsall, Lanc.	553	Bettws, Glam.	227	Blacktoft, E. York	505	Boughton, Norf.	209	Braunton, Rutland	413	Brockford, Suff.	1,065		
Beckbury, Salop	312	Bettws, Glam.	132	Black-Torrington, Devon	1,252	Boughton, Nthld.	321	Braunton, Devon	2,274	Brockhall, Nham.	59		
Beckenham, Kent	1,068	Bettws, Glam.	111	Blackwall, Mddx.	20,312	Boughton-Aluph, Kent	524	Braudy, Pemb.	767	Brockhampton, Heref.	132		
Beckernet, St. Bridget, Cumb.	630	Bettws, Glam.	279	Blackwall, Mddx.	20,312	Boughton under Bleasdale, Kent	1,373	Braexted, Great, Essex	410	Brockhampton, Heref.	71		
Beckernet, St. John, Cumb.	498	Bettws, Glam.	426	Blackwell, Derby	477	Boughton-Malherbe, Kent	512	Braexted, Little, Essex	120	Brockleby, Linc.	406		
Beckford, Glos.	461	Bettws, Glam.	364	Blackwell, Derby	354	Boughton-Monchelsea, Kent	1,106	Bray, Berks	3,722	Brockleby, Nham.	928		
Beckham, West, Norf.	179	Bettws, Glam.	106	Bladon, Oxford	687	Bourne, Linc.	3,361	Braybrooke, Nham.	420	Brockford, Suff.	200		
Beckingham, Line.	462	Bettws-y-coed, Glam.	41	Blaenwrach, Glam.	498	Bourne, St. Mary, Hants	1,152	Breanmore, Hants	617	Brockhall, Nham.	59		
Beckington, Somers.	1,190	Bevercoates, Notts.	44	Blaen-Penal, Card.	503	Bourne, West, Sussex	2,093	Breane, Somers.	126	Brockhampton, Heref.	409		
Beckley, Bucks. & Oxford	763	Beverley, E. York	8,730	Blaen-Porth, Card.	752	Bourton, Dorset	201	Breaston, Derby	712	Brockworth, Glouc.	409		
Beckley, Sussex	1,112	Beverstone, Gloucester	178	Blaenau, Glam.	178	Bourton on Dunsmoor, Warw.	330	Brechfa, Carmar.	109	Brodsworth, W. York	467		
Bedale, N. York	2,803	Bewcastle, Cumb.	1,274	Blaenau, Monm.	106	Bourton-on-the-Hill, Gloucester	542	Breckles, Norf.	160	Bronkborough, Chester	573		
Beddgelert, Carn. & Merion.	1,397	Bewdley, Wore.	3,400	Blaenau, Shrop.	260	Bourton-Flax, Somers.	232	Breden, Salop.	200	Bromeswell, Suff.	200		
Beddington, Sussex	208	Bexhill, Sussex	1,916	Blaenau, Shrop.	260	Bourton-on-the-Water, Gloucester	943	Bredfield, Suff.	468	Bromfield, Salop.	205		
Beddington, Surrey	1,433	Bexley, Kent	3,955	Blaenau, Shrop.	260	Bourton-on-the-Water, Gloucester	943	Bredfield, Suff.	468	Bromfield, Cumb.	2,312		
Bedfield, Suff.	358	Bibury, Gloucester	1,077	Blaenau, Shrop.	260	Bourton-on-the-Water, Gloucester	943	Bredgar, Kent	540	Bromham, Beds.	311		
Bedfont, East, Middx.	582	Bicester, Oxford	3,022	Blaenau, Shrop.	260	Bourton-on-the-Water, Gloucester	943	Bredhurst, Kent	541	Bromham, Wilts.	1,558		
Bedford, Lanc.	4,187	Bickenhall, Somers.	264	Blaenau, Shrop.	260	Bourton-on-the-Water, Gloucester	943	Bredicott, Wore.	543	Bromley, King's, Staff.	4,325		
BEDFORD, Town, Beds.	9,178	Bickenhill, Church, Warw.	774	Blaenau, Shrop.	260	Bourton-on-the-Water, Gloucester	943	Bredowdine, Mddx.	4,626	Bromley, Abbots, Staff.	1,508		
St. Cuthbert	591	Bicker, Linc.	820	Blaenau, Shrop.	260	Bourton-on-the-Water, Gloucester	943	Bredowdine, Mddx.	4,626	Bromley, Great, Essex	748		
St. John	446	Bickerton, Chester	401	Blaenau, Shrop.	260	Bourton-on-the-Water, Gloucester	943	Bredowdine, Mddx.	4,626	Bromley, St. Leonard, Mddx.	6,154		
St. Peter Martin	1,042	Bickington, Devon	895	Blaenau, Shrop.	260	Bourton-on-the-Water, Gloucester	943	Bredowdine, Mddx.	4,626	Bromley, Little, Essex	1,46		
St. Paul	5,895	Bickleigh, (Roboro H.) Devon	362	Blaenau, Shrop.	260	Bourton-on-the-Water, Gloucester	943	Bredowdine, Mddx.	4,626	Bromley-King's, Staff.	718		
Bedhampton, Hants	533	Bickleigh, (Roboro H.) Devon	469	Blaenau, Shrop.	260	Bourton-on-the-Water, Gloucester	943	Bredowdine, Mddx.	4,626	Brompton, Mddx.	9,515		
Bedingfield, Suff.	336	Biddenden, Kent	1,486	Blaenau, Shrop.	260	Bourton-on-the-Water, Gloucester	943	Bredowdine, Mddx.	4,626	Brompton, N. York	1,534		
Bedingham, Dham.	3,155	Biddenden, Kent	1,486	Blaenau, Shrop.	260	Bourton-on-the-Water, Gloucester	943	Bredowdine, Mdd					

Parish and County.	Pop.	Parish and County.	Pop.	Parish and County.	Pop.	Parish and County.	Pop.	Parish and County.	Pop.	Parish and County.	Pop.	Parish and County.	Pop.
Buckland-Filleigh, Devon	275	Buscot, Berks.	305	Carew, Pem.	1,056	Charlton (Swanl. Hd.) Wilts	201	Chiltern, All Saints, Wilts	403	Clifton-Campville, Staff.	921		
Buckland, St. Mary, Somers.	696	Bushbury, Staff.	1,509	Carham, Nthld.	1,282	Charlton (Malm. Hd.) Wilts	683	Chiltern, St. Mary, Wilts	180	Clifton on Dunsmoor, Warw.	609		
Buckland-Monachorum, Dv.	1,411	Bushey, Herts.	2,075	Carhampton, Somers.	682	Charlton-Abbots, Gloster.	101	Chilthorne-Domer, Somers.	291	Clifton, Great, Cumb.	378		
Buckland-in-the-Moor, Dev.	114	Busiley, Wore.	334	Carisbrooke, Hants.	5,613	Charlton-Adam, Somers.	472	Chiltington, West, Sussex	747	Clifton-Hampden, Oxford	297		
Buckland-Newton, Dorset	914	Bustingthorpe, Linc.	50	Carlyle, Linc.	216	Charlton near Dover, Kent	2,513	Clifton, Berks	309	Clifton-Maybank, Dorset	70		
Buckland-Ripers, Dorset	118	Butcombe, Somers.	256	Carleton, Beds.	441	Charlton-Horethorne, Som.	569	Clifton, Bucks	364	Clifton, North, Notts.	1,056		
Buckland-Toutsaints, Devon	56	Butleigh, Somers.	872	Carleton, Norf.	96	Charlton, King's, Gloster	3,232	Clifton-Reynes, Bucks	213	Clifton-upon-Teame, Worc.	512		
Buckland-West, Devon	275	Butley, Suff.	364	Carleton, W. York.	1,242	Charlton-Mackrel, Somers.	405	Clifton-Cantilo, Somers.	131	Cliflaming, Sussex	279		
Buckland, West, Somers.	887	Butterleigh, Devon	155	Carleton, Leic.	282	Charlton-Marshall, Dorset	395	Clifton-Foliat, Berks & Wilts	727	Clippesby, Norf.	123		
Bucklebury, Berks.	1,277	Buttermere, Cumb.	84	Carleton, N. York.	259	Charlton-upon-Polden, Somers.	425	Clifton-upon-Woolwich, Kt.	2,655	Clipsham, Rutland	206		
Bucklesham, Suff.	255	Buttermere, Wilts	130	Carleton Castle, Linc.	52	Charlton-Trinity, Somers.	74	Clifton, N. Hamp.	859	Clipston, N. Hamp.	859		
Buckminster, Leic.	697	Butterton, Staff.	388	Carleton-Colville, Suff.	785	Charlton next Woolwich, Kt.	2,655	Clilvers-Coton, Warw.	2,508	Clist-Broad, Devon	2,407		
Buckland, Linc.	303	Butterwick, Linc.	579	Carleton, East, Nham.	68	Charlwood, Surrey	1,291	Chilworth, Surrey	193	Clist-St. George, Devon	370		
Bucknall, Staff.	638	Butterwick, E. York	100	Carleton-Forehoe, Norf.	151	Charminster, Dorset	827	Chilworth, Hants.	177	Clist-Hinton, Devon	467		
Bucknell, Oxford	287	Butterwick, West, Linc.	846	Carleton-in-Lindrick, Notts.	1,047	Charmouth, Dorset	620	Chingford, Essex	971	Clitton, Great, Cumb.	378		
Bucknill, Heref. and Salop	532	Buttington, Mont.	826	Carleton-Rode, Norf.	938	Charsfield, Suff.	551	Chinnock, East, Somers.	735	Clitton-Hydon, Devon	325		
Buckworth, Hunts.	160	Buttulph, Sussex	48	CARLISLE City, Cumb.	23,012	Chart Great, Kent	714	Chinnock, Middle, Somers.	222	Clitton, St. Lawrence, Devon	168		
Budbrooke, Warw.	508	Buttsbury, Essex	521	St. Cuthbert	10,965	Chart Little, Kent	300	Chinnock, West, Somers.	561	Clitton, St. Mary, Devon	197		
Budeaux, St. Cornw. & Devon.	790	Buxhall, Suff.	533	St. Mary	13,395	Chart next Sutt. Valence, Kent	604	Chinnor, Oxford	1,368	Clitheroe, Lanc.	6,765		
Budleigh, East, Devon	2,319	Buxted, Sussex	1,574	Holy Trinity	5,505	Charterhouse-Hinton, Somers.	792	Chippingham, Camb.	666	Clive, Salop	273		
Budock, Cornw.	1,979	Buxton, Derby.	1,569	Carlton, Camb.	421	Chartham, Kent	974	Chippingham, Wilts	5,448	Clixby, Linc.	45		
Budworth, Great, Chester	17,103	Buxton, Nort.	713	Carlton, Suff.	133	Charwelton, Nham.	227	Chipping, Lanc.	1,675	Clocaenog, Denb.	451		
Budworth, Little, Chester	599	Byfield, Nham.	1,079	Carlton-Curlieu, Leic.	208	Chaseley, Wore.	364	Chistable, Somers.	389	Clodock, Heref.	1,762		
Buerton, Chester	81	Byfleet, Surrey	672	Carlton, East, Norf.	310	Chastleton, Oxford	239	Clipstead, Surrey	666	Clofrod, Somers.	253		
Bugbrook, Nham.	953	Byford, Heref.	236	Carlton Great, Linc.	352	Chatham, Kent	21,311	Chirbury, Salop	1,593	Clophill, Beds.	1,066		
Buglawton, Chester	1,861	Bygrave, Herts.	154	Carlton-Highdale, N. York	385	Chatteris, Camb.	4,813	Clirk, Denb.	1,611	Cloton, Suff.	389		
Bugthorpe, E. York	296	Byland Old, N. York	185	Carlton-Ilebeck, N. York	313	Chattisham, Suff.	213	Chiselhampton, Oxford	153	Clunbury, Salop	994		
Buildwas, Salop	273	Bylaugh, Norf.	85	Carlton Little, Linc.	136	Chattisham, Nthld.	1725	Chisellhurst, Kent	1,792	Clungunford, Salop	534		
Builth, Brecon.	1,203	Bytham, Little, Linc.	311	Carlton-le-Moorlands, Linc.	331	Chawley, Devon	850	Chishall, Great, Essex	466	Clutton, Somers.	1,434		
Bulcote, Notts.	154	Bythorn, Hunts.	322	Carlton, North, Linc.	178	Chawton, Hants	460	Chishall, Little, Essex	96	Clovely, Devon	950		
Bulford, Wilts	367	Byton, Heref.	172	Carlton-Scoope, Linc.	219	Cheadle, Chester	10,145	Chisleborough, Somers.	510	Clun, Salop	677		
Bulkington, Warw.	1,831	Bywell-St. Andrew, Nthld.	452	Carlton South, Linc.	166	Cheadle, Staff.	4,339	Chisledon, Wilts	1,176	Clunbury, Salop	2,077		
Bulley, Glos.	229	Bywell-St. Peter, Nthld.	1,512	Carlton-upon-Trent, Notts.	280	Cheam, Surrey	1,109	Chislet, Kent	1,007	Clunbury, Salop	994		
Bullingham, Heref.	412	CABOURN, Linc.	166	Carlmarthen, Carm.	9,526	Chearsley, Bucks.	308	Chiswick, Mddx.	5,811	Clutton, Somers.	1,434		
Bullingdon, Hants.	187	Cadbury, Devon.	251	Carnaby, E. York.	185	Chelskey, Staff.	442	Chitthurst, Sussex	232	Clyde, Pemb.	1,269		
Bulmer, Essex	775	Cadbury, North, Somers.	1,075	Carnarvon, Carnar.	7,972	Checkendon, Oxford	398	Chittlehampton, Devon	1,893	Clynnog, Carnar.	1,789		
Bulmer, N. York	983	Cadbury South, Somers.	254	Carngiwh, Carnar.	119	Checkley and Tean, Staff.	2,322	Chivelstone, Devon	591	Clyro, Radnor	984		
Bulphan, Essex	254	Caddington, Beds. & Herts.	1,747	Carho, Mont.	995	Chedburgh, Suff.	284	Chobham, Surrey	1,989	Coaley, Gloster.	979		
Bulwell, Notts.	3,157	Cadeby, Leic.	395	Carrington, Linc.	229	Chedder, Somers.	2,325	Cholderton, Wilts	170	Coates, Linc.	373		
Bulwick, Nham.	487	Cadeleigh, Devon.	403	Carshalton, Surrey	2,228	Cheddington, Bucks.	439	Cholsey, Berks	1,129	Coates, Sussex	67		
Bumpstead-Helion, Essex	906	Cadney, Linc.	411	Carsington, Derby.	235	Cheddington, Dorset	186	Cholerton, Nthld.	1,291	Coates, Great, Linc.	245		
Bumpstead, Steeple, Essex	1,212	Cadoxton, juxta Barry, Glam.	242	Cartmell, Lanc.	4,927	Cheddleton, Staff.	1,824	Chorlton with Hardy, Lanc.	632	Coates, Little, Linc.	40		
Bunbury, Chester	4,678	Cadoxton, Glam.	5,794	Carmelfell, Lanc.	356	Cheddon-Fitzpaine, Somers.	357	Chorlton, Staff.	205	Coates, North, Linc.	225		
Bundley, Devon	342	Cadoc, Heref. & Radnor.	171	Cascob, Heref. & Radnor.	171	Chelgrave, Norf.	348	Chorlton-on-Medlock, Lan.	28,336	Cobham, Kent	758		
Bungay, St. Mary, Suff.	1,861	Caenby, Linc.	185	Cassington, Oxford.	381	Chedworth, Gloster.	983	Choulebury, Bucks	124	Cobham, Surrey	1,617		
Bungay, Holy Trinity, Suff.	2,248	Caerlun, Carnar.	1,237	Casterton, Great, Rutland	132	Chedzoy, Somers.	507	Chrishall, Essex.	521	Cockerham, Lanc.	3,230		
Bunny, Notts.	360	Caerwent, Monm.	446	Casterton, Little, Rutland	132	Chetham, Lanc.	6,082	Christ-Church, Hants.	5,301	Cockerington, St. Leon.	246		
Bunwell, Norf.	1,001	Caerwys, Flint.	987	Castle-Acre, Norf.	1,495	Chelborough East, Dorset	96	Christ-Church, Mddx.	2,446	Cockerington, St. Mary.	227		
Buraston, Salop.	223	Cainham, Salop.	973	Castle-Bythe, Pem.	266	Chelborough West, Dorset	58	Christ-Church, Monm.	1,310	Cockermouth, Cumb.	4,940		
Burbage, Leic.	1,780	Caire (Cairau), Glam.	80	Castle-Caeineon, Mont.	733	Cheldon, Devon	90	Christ-Church, Surrey	14,616	Cockfield, Durham	1,187		
Burbage, Wilts	1,455	Caistor-St. Edmund, Norf.	117	Castle-Camps, Camb.	354	Chelmondiston, Suff.	433	Christian-Malford, Wilts	1,179	Cockfield, Suff.	951		
Burcombe, Wilts	402	Caistor, Linc.	1,988	Castle-Carrick, Cumb.	351	Chelmondiston, Suff.	983	Choulbury, Bucks	124	Coddington, Chester	321		
Bures, St. Mary, Essx. & Suff.	1,596	Caistor, near Yarmouth, Norf.	909	Castle-Cary, Somers.	1,912	Chelstow, Dorset	507	Chrishall, Essex.	521	Coddington, Heref.	158		
Bures-Mount, Essex	282	Calbourne, Hants.	750	Castle-Combe, Wilts.	600	Chelstock, Dorset	6,082	Christ-Church, Hants.	5,301	Cockington, Devon	203		
Burford, Oxford	1,862	Calceby, Linc.	52	Castle-durran, Carm.	61	Chelmarsh, Salop	96	Christ-Church, Monm.	2,446	Cockley-Cley, Norf.	244		
Burford, Salop.	1,031	Calcethorpe, Linc.	69	Castle-Eaton, Wilts.	312	Chelmerdon, Derby.	495	Christ-Church, Surrey	14,616	Cocklethorpe, Norf.	42		
Burgate, Suff.	369	Caldecote, Cumb.	1,533	Castle-Martin, Pem.	408	Chelmondiston, Suff.	6,729	Chichester, Dorset	10,145	Coddington, Notts.	436		
Burgh-upon-Baine, Linc.	155	Caldecote, Norf.	48	Castle-Morton, Worc.	855	Chelmsford, Essex	6,729	Chichester, Sal. & Montg.	1527	Coddington, N. Hamp.	436		
Burgh, Suff.	266	Caldecote, Camb.	117	Castle-Rising, Norf.	358	Chelmsford, Essex	40,179	Church-Stoke, Sal. & Montg.	1527	Codford, St. Mary.	338		
Burgh-Apton, Norf.	564	Caldecote, Herts.	41	Castle-Thorpe, Bucks.	365	Chelmsford, Essex	3,366	Church-Town, Lanc.</td					

Parish and County.	Pop.	Parish and County.	Pop.	Parish and County.	Pop.	Parish and County.	Pop.	Parish and County.	Pop.	Parish and County.	Pop.	Parish and County.	Pop.
Compton, Sussex	274	Crakehall, N. York	576	Curdworth, Warw.	693	St. John	1,973	Driby, Linc.	97	Ebchester, Durham	331		
Compton-Abbas, Dorset	91	Craunde, N. York	610	Curland, Somers.	228	St. Mary	2,658	Driffield, Gloster	143	Ebony, Kent	168		
Compton-Abbas, (Sixpenny Händle) Dorset	439	Cramlington, Nthld.	2,634	Curry-Mallet, Somers.	630	DEVONPORT, Devon	33,820	Driffield, Great, E. York	3,477	Ebrington, Gloster	563		
Compton-Abdale, Gloster	260	Cranborne, Dorset	2,551	Curry, North, Somers.	2,028	Dewchurch, Little, Heref.	330	Drigington, W. York	2,046	Echinewell, Hants.	506		
Compton-Basset, Wilts.	498	Cranbrook, Kent	3,936	Curry-Rivell, Somers.	1,660	Dewchurch, Much, Heref.	579	Drinkstone, Suff.	505	Eccles, Lanc.	33,792		
Compton-Beauchamp, Berks.	573	Cranfield, Beds.	1,371	Curry, Cornw.	541	Dewlish, Dorset	389	DROITWICH, Worc.	2,832	Eccles (Shropshire hd.), Norf.	124		
Compton-Bishop, Somers.	802	Cranford, Middx.	370	Cusop, Heref.	223	Dewsbury, W. York	23,806	St. Andrew and St. Mary	790	Ecclesall-Bierlow, W. York	19,984		
Compton-Chamberlain, Wilts	350	Cranford, Nham.	598	Cutcombe, Somers.	843	St. Nicholas	588	St. Peter	703	Ecclesfield, W. York	13,150		
Compton-Dando, Somers.	359	Cranham, Essex	280	Cuxham, Oxford	222	Dronfield, Derby	4,883	Dronfield, Derby	143	Eccleshall, Staff.	4,730		
Compton-Dundon, Somers.	679	Cranham, Gloster.	428	Cuxton, Kent	376	Droxford, Hants.	353	Droxford, Hants.	1,942	Eccleston, Chester	321		
Compton-Fenny, Warw.	615	Cranley, Surrey	1,357	Cuxwold, Linc.	62	Dridbrooke, Gloster	212	Drymeirchion, Flint	613	Eccleston, Lanc.	3,319		
Compton-Gifford, Devon	271	Cranmore, East, Somers.	66	Cwm, Flint.	527	Diddington, Hunts.	899	Drypool, E. York	3,290	Eckington, Derby	4,401		
Compton-Greenfield, Gloster.	65	Cranmore, West, Somers.	319	Cwmcarvan, Monm.	315	Diddlebury, Salop	119	Duckington, Oxford	541	Ecton, Nham.	602		
Compton-Little, Gloster.	301	Cranoe, Leic.	137	Cwmtoyddwr, Radnor	883	Didmarton, Norf.	77	Duckington, Derby	628	Edale, Derby	559		
Compton-Long, Warw.	829	Cransley, Nham.	319	Cwmoy, Heref. & Monm.	718	Didmarton, Gloster	95	Dudcote, Berks	203	Edburton, Sussex	318		
Compton-Martin, Somers.	601	Crantock, Cornw.	450	DACRE, Cumb.	975	Didsbury, Lanc.	1,248	Duddington, Nham.	413	Eddesborough, Bucks.	1,722		
Compton-Nether, Dorset	456	Cranwell, Linc.	230	Dacre, W. York	693	Dibden, Hants.	490	Dudley, (Par.) Worc.	31,232	Edenbridge, Kent	2,929		
Compton-Pauncefoot, Somer.	256	Cranwick, Norf.	108	Dadlington, Leic.	180	Dickleburgh, Norf.	856	DUDDLEY TOWN, Worc.	17,077	Eden-Castle, Durham	538		
Compton-Vallence, Dorset	116	Cranworth, Norf.	310	Dagenham, Essex	2,291	Digby, Linc.	364	Duffield, Derby	17,661	Edenham, Cumb.	539		
Condicote, Gloster.	165	Cratfield, Suff.	720	Daglingworth, Glouc.	302	Digswell, Herts.	187	Dulston, Westm.	406	Edensor, Derby	748		
Conderston, Salop	1,550	Crathorne, N. York	294	Dalbury, Derby	221	Dilham, Norf.	1,579	Dukinfield, Chester	22,391	Edeyrn, Carnar.	624		
Congham, Norf.	326	Crawford-Tarrant, Dorset	67	Dalby, Linc.	106	Dilton, Wilts.	1,848	Dulas, Heref.	60	Edgbaston, Warw.	6,609		
Congleton, Chester	9,222	Crawley, Hants.	483	Dalby, Parva, Leic.	141	Dilwyn, Heref.	1,060	Dullingham, Camb.	758	Edgecott, Bucks	195		
Congresbury, Somers.	1,280	Crawley, North, Bucks	865	Dalby, Magna, Leic.	479	Dinas, Pem.	819	Duloe, Cornw.	937	Edgeworth, Norf.	6,609		
Conington, Camb.	196	Crawley, Sussex	449	Dalby-on-the-Wolds, Leic.	410	Dinder, Somers.	243	Dulverton, Somers.	1,422	Edgcott, Bucks	195		
Conington, Hunts.	219	Cray, Foot's, Kent	358	Dalderby, Linc.	37	Dinedor, Heref.	513	Dumbleton, Gloster	497	Edgeworth, Norf.	83		
Coningsby, Linc.	1,951	Cray, St. Mary's, Kent	297	Dale, Pemb.	392	Dingestow, Monm.	190	Dummer, Hants.	412	Edgeworth, Norf.	638		
Coniston-Church, Lanc.	1,148	Cray, North, Kent	517	Dale-Abbey, Derby	400	Dingley, Nham.	141	Dunchideock, Devon	208	Edgeworth, Gloster	149		
Conisbrough, W. York	1,445	Cray, St. Paul's, Kent	564	Dalham, Suff.	598	Dinnington, Nthld.	711	Dunchurch, Warw.	1,390	Edgeware, Mddx.	659		
Coniscliffe, Durham	422	Crediton, Devon	2,408	Dallinham, Suff.	598	Dinnington, Somers.	231	Duncton, Sussex	308	Edgmond, Salop	2,471		
Conisnholm, Linc.	144	Creacome, Devon	58	Dallington, Nham.	519	Dinsdale, Low, Durham	169	Dundreary, Salops.	536	Edgton, Salop	214		
Constantine, Cornw.	2,042	Creake, North, Norf.	648	Dallington, Sussex	612	Dinton, Bucks.	818	Dunham, Great, Norf.	538	Edgingale, Staff.	197		
Convil-in-Evet, Carmar.	1,651	Creake, South, Norf.	940	Dalston, Cumb.	2,874	Dinton, Wilts.	565	Dunham, Little, Norf.	520	Edingley, Notts.	429		
Convil-Cayo, Carmar.	2,108	Creaton, Great, Nham.	505	Dalton-le-Dale, Durham	2,709	Diptford, Devon	755	Dunham, Little, Norf.	298	Edington, Norf.	195		
Couway, Carnarv.	1,338	Credenhill, Heref.	192	Dalton-in-Furness, Lanc.	3,231	Dirham and Hinton, Gloster	530	Dunkerton, Somers.	825	Edington, Wilts	1,136		
Cookbury, Devon	301	Crediton, Devon	5,947	Dalton, North, E. York	450	Discoed, Radnor	116	Dunkeswell, Devon	536	Edith-Weston, Rutland	343		
Cookham, Berks	3,676	Creech-St. Michael, Som.	1,296	Dalton, South, E. York	269	Diseworth, Leic.	739	Dunkirk, Kent	635	Edlaston, Derby	214		
Cookley, Suff.	324	Creed, Cornw.	758	Dalwood, Dorset	513	Dishworth, N. York	363	Dunmow, Great, Essex	2,792	Edtingham, Nthld.	659		
Cooling, Kent	144	Creeting-All Saints, Suff.	286	Damerham, South, Wilts	728	Diss, Norf.	3,205	Dunmow, Little, Essex	385	Edlington, Linc.	254		
Coomb-Bisset, Wilts	406	Creeting-St. Mary, Suff.	196	Danbury, Essex	1,189	Dissertter, Radnor	627	Dunmington, E. York	763	Edlington, W. York	127		
Coomb-Keynes, Dorset	135	Creeting-St. Olave, Suff.	30	Danby-Wisk, N. York	546	Distley-Stanley, Chester	2,191	Dunsfold, Surrey	195	Edmondbury, Durham	1,025		
Coombs, Sussex	80	Creeting-St. Peter, Suff.	213	Darent, Kent	698	Ditchingham, Suff.	1,244	Dunsforth, Lower, W. York	116	Edmondthorpe, Leic.	261		
Copdock, Suff.	299	Creeton, Linc.	64	Daresbury, Chester	184	Ditchlingham, Norf.	1,124	Dunsforth, Middx.	9,027	Edmondsham, Dorset	298		
Copenhall, Chester	747	Cregrina, Radnor	112	Dartfield, W. York	7,519	Ditteridge, Wilts.	95	Dunstable, Beds.	2,582	Edmondton, Middx.	9,027		
Copford, Essex	645	Crendon, Long, Bucks.	1,656	Darleton, Staff.	8,244	Dittisham, Devon	917	Dunstan, St., Kent	1,209	Ednstaston, Salop	449		
Coprove, W. York	103	Creslow, Bucks.	7	Darleton, Notts.	203	Ditton, Kent	244	Dunster, Oxford	449	Edstone, Great, N. York	153		
Cope, Beds.	551	Cressing, Essex	560	Darley, Derby	1,929	Ditton, Fen, Camb.	537	Dunstew, Linc.	518	Edwtton, Notts.	117		
Copmanthorpe, Y. Ain.	284	Cressingham, Great, Norf.	476	Darley-Abbey, Derby	1,059	Ditton, Long, Surrey	827	Dunston, Norf.	107	Edwardstone, Suff.	495		
Coppenthal, Staff.	119	Cresswell, Staff.	16	Darlington, Dham.	11,877	Ditton, Priors, Salop	660	Dunston, Staff.	250	Edwin-Loach, Worc.	62		
Coppull, Lanc.	1,031	Crettingham, Suff.	411	Darlington, Kent	1,011	Ditton, Thames, Surrey	2,196	Dunsterton, Devon	212	Edwin-Ralph, Heref.	165		
Corbridge, Nthld.	2,103	Crichtie, Carnarv.	811	Dartford, Kent	5,619	Ditton Wood, Camb.	1,016	Dunton, Beds.	434	Edwinstow, Notts.	2,418		
Corby, Linc.	714	Crich, Derby	3,698	Dartmoor, Devon	603	Dixton-Newton, Monm.	751	Dunton, Bucks.	107	Efenechtyd, Denbigh	234		
Corby, Nham.	791	Crick, Nham.	1,006	Dartmouth, Devon	933	Docking, Norf.	1,537	Dunton, Waylett, Essex	194	Effingham, Surrey	581		
Coreley, Salop	525	Crickadarn Brecon.	441	Dartmouth, Devon	4,595	Docklow, Heref.	215	Dunton, Norf.	147	Egdean, Sussex	121		
Corey, Somers.	279	Cricket-Malherbie, Somers.	63	Darton, W. York	3,583	Dodbroke, Devon	1,229	Dunton-Basset, Leic.	533	Egerton, Chester	143		
Corfe-Castle, Dorset	1,946	Cricket, St. Thomas, Somers.	78	Darwen, Lower, Lanc.	3,077	Doddenden, Norf.	260	Egerton, Kent	880	Egerton, Kent	880		
Corfe-Mullen, Dorset	758	Crickhowell, Brecon.	1,257	Darwen, Over, Lanc.	9,348	Dodderhill, Worc.	2,130	Eggesford, Devon	138	Egginton, Beds.	168		
Corhampton, Hants	181	Cricklade, Wilts.	2,128	Dassett-Avon, Warw.	287	Dodinghurst, Essex	419	Dunwich, Suff.	237	Egginton, Derby	390		
Corley, Warw.	285	Criggion, Mont.	171	Datchworth, Herts.	522	Doddington, Camb.	8,648	DURHAM (City), Durham	14,151	Egloskerry, Cornw.	552		
Cornard, Great, Suff.	938	Cringlesham, Norf.	358	Daventham, Chester	551	Doddington, Chester	41	EASTLE, Linc.	466	Eglyn, Glam.	24		
Cornard, Little, Suff.	396	Cringford, Norf.	191	Daventham, Norf.	576	Doddington, Kent	473	Eaglecliffe, Durham	628	Eglyn, Glam.	24</		

Parish and County.	Pop.	Parish and County.	Pop.	Parish and County.	Pop.	Parish and County.	Pop.	Parish and County.	Pop.	Parish and County.	Pop.	Parish and County.	Pop.
Elton, Heref.	99	Fairfield, Kent	68	Flempton, Suff.	210	Fulham, Mddx.	9,319	Godalming, Surrey	4,328	Guist, Norf.	425		
Elton, Hunts.	811	Fairford, Gloster	1,672	Fletching, Sussex	1,914	Fulletby, Linc.	243	Goddington, Oxford	117	Guval, Cornw.	1,941		
Elton, Notts.	81	Fairlight, Sussex	631	Fletton, Hunts	256	Fulmer, Bucks	335	Godmanchester, Hunts.	2,152	Gunfreston, Pemb.	128		
Elvaston, Derby	518	Fairsted, Essex	306	Flimby, Cumb.	546	Fulmodeston, Norf.	358	Godmanstone, Dorset	153	Guniley, Leic.	240		
Elvedon, Suff.	240	Fakenham, Norf.	2,158	Flint, Flint	2,860	Fulnetby, Linc.	56	Godmersham, Kent	450	Gunby, Linc.	166		
Elvetham, Hunts.	552	Fakenham, Great, Suff.	213	Flintham, Notts.	611	Fulstow, Linc.	501	Godshill, Hants	1,435	Gunby, Linc.	58		
Elvington, E. York	478	Faldingworth, Linc.	350	Flitche, Nott.	428	Fundenhal, Norf.	367	Godstone, Surrey	1,896	Gunthorpe, Norf.	334		
Elvis, St. Pemb.	34	Falkenham, Suff.	290	Flitton, Beds.	1,363	Funtington, Sussex	983	Golcar, W. York	3,598	Gunton, Norf.	69		
Elwick-Hall, Durham	165	Falkingham, Linc.	820	Flitwick, Beds.	693	Furtho, Nhamph.	16	Gold-Clif, Monm.	282	Gunwalloe, Cornw.	77		
Elworthy, Somers.	210	Falmer, Sussex	493	Flixborough, Linc.	231	Fyfield, Berks	382	Goldhanger, Essex	520	Gussage, All Saints, Dorset	298		
Ely, Camb.	6,825	Falmouth, Cornw.	7,685	Flixton, Lanc.	2,230	Fyfield, Essex	563	Goldington, Beds.	509	Gussage, St. Michael, Dorset	290		
Holy Trinity	4,637	Filstone, Nthld.	560	Flixton, Suff.	23	Fyfield, Hants	236	Goldsborough, W. York	445	Guston, Kent	237		
St. Mary	2,134	Fambrege, North, Essex	142	Flockton, (Wansford hd.), Suff.	192	Fyfield, Wilts	150	Goltho, Linc.	107	Guyting-Power, Gloster	672		
Emberton, Bucks.	658	Fambrege, South, Essex	94	Flockton, W. York	1,036	Fylingdales, N. York	1,611	Gonaldston, Notts.	113	Guyting-Temple, Gloster	523		
Embleton, Cumb.	408	Fangoss, E. York	185	Floore, Nhamph.	1,042	GADDESBY, Leic.	330	Gonerby, Great, Linc.	1,049	Gwaenysgor, Flint	355		
Embleton, Nthld.	2,030	Farceett, Hunts.	620	Flordon, Norf.	193	Gaddesden, Great, Herts	1,109	Goodleigh, Devon	335	Gwenddwr, Brecoa	457		
Embrow, Somers.	210	Fareham, Hants.	6,168	Florenc, St., Pemb.	396	Gaddesden, Little, Herts	454	Goodmanham, York	316	Gwenmap, Cornw.	10,794		
Emley, W. York	2,568	Farforth, Linc.	92	Flowton, Suff.	179	Gainford, Dham.	7,083	Goodnestone, Kent	60	Gwerneyn, Monm.	105		
Emmington, Oxford	97	Faringdon, Hants.	545	Flyford, Grafton, Worc.	229	Gainsborough, Linc.	7,860	Goodnestone, Kent	424	Gwernafael, Flint	1,084		
Emmeth, Norf.	1,065	Farlam, Cumb.	1,035	Flyford, Flavel, Worc.	156	Gamlngay, Camb.	1,434	Goodrich, Heref.	738	Gwinnear, Cornw.	2,862		
Empingham, Rutland	914	Farleigh, East, Kent	1,377	Fobbing, Essex	428	Gamston, Notts	331	Goole, W. York	2,850	Gwithian, Cornw.	626		
Empshot, Hunts.	148	Farleigh, Hungerford, Somers.	154	Foleshill, Warw.	7,063	Ganerew, Heref.	123	Goosey, Berks	196	Gwyddelvern, Merion.	1,684		
Ensworth, Hunts.	1,165	Farleigh-Wallop, Hants.	94	Folke, Dorset	434	Ganton, E. York	428	Goosnagh, Lanc.	1,621	Gwytherin, Denbigh.	403		
Endborne, Berks.	384	Farleigh-West, Kent	403	Folkstone, Kent	4,413	Garboldisham, Norf.	777	Goostrye, Chester	325	Gyfin, Carnarv.	635		
Enderlion, Cornw.	1,154	Farley, Surrey	102	Folksworth, Hunts.	186	Garforth, West, W. York	1,220	Goring, Oxford	971	Gyhirn, Camb.	332		
Enderby, Bag, Linc.	2,336	Farnham, Bishop's, Wilts.	361	Folkton, E. York	580	Gargrave, W. York	1,761	Goring, Sussex	503				
Enderby, Mavis, Linc.	211	Farnham, Salop	361	Fonthill, Bishop's, Wilts.	207	Garsdale, W. York	681	Gorleston, Suff.	2,335				
Enderby, Wood, Linc.	233	Farnham, Hants.	793	Fonthill-Gifford, Wilts.	419	Garsdon, Wilts	215	Gorran, Cornw.	2,422	HABBERLEY, Salop	125		
Enford, Wilts	797	Farnham, N. York	181	Fontmell-Magna, Dorset	876	Garsington, Oxford	591	Gortton, Lanc.	1,242	Habergham-Eaves, Lanc.	8,526		
Endon, Staff.	571	Farnham, Nthld.	109	Ford, Nthld.	2,257	Garstang, Lanc.	7,659	Gosbeck, Suff.	316	Habrough, Linc.	334		
Enfield, Mddx.	9,367	Farmborough, Somers.	1,149	Ford, Salop	309	Garston, East, Berks	662	Gosberton, Linc.	2,120	Haccombe, Devon	14		
Englefield, Berks.	373	Farmington, Gloster	359	Ford, Sussex	70	Garston, Lanc.	1,888	Gosfield, Essex	653	Haconby, Linc.	406		
Enham, Knights, Hants.	92	Farnborough, Berks.	204	Forden, Montg.	827	Garsdon, Wilts	215	Gosforth, Cumb.	1,113	Haceby, Linc.	64		
Enmore, Somers.	302	Farnborough, Hants.	356	Fordwich, Kent	231	Garthbebibio, Montg.	383	Gosforth, Nthld.	3,020	Hacheston, Suff.	518		
Ennerdale, Cumb.	183	Farnborough, Kent	680	Fordwich, Kent	1,416	Garthely, Card.	315	Gospert, Hants.	8,802	Hackford (by Reepham) Norf.	694		
Endner, St. Cornw.	1,127	Farnborough, Warw.	267	Fordham, Essex	739	Garthorpe, Leic.	135	Gotham, Notts.	2,711	Hackington, Kent	294		
Ensham, Oxford	1,893	Farnish, Beds.	86	Fordham, Norf.	219	Garton, E. York	226	Gouldhurst, Kent	506	Hacking, N. York	714		
Enstone, Oxford	1,121	Farndon, Chester	999	Fordingbridge, Hants.	3,073	Garton upon the Wolds, E. York	563	Gouldsby, Linc.	347	Hackney, St. John, Mddx.	37,771		
Envile, Staff.	814	Farndon, Notts.	575	Fordington, Dorset	2,937	Garsdale, W. York	1,761	Goxhill, E. York	892	Hackney, West, Mddx.	11,108		
Epperstone, Notts.	518	Farndon, East, Nhamph.	230	Fords-Bridge, Heref.	28	Garsington, Oxford	591	Goxhill, E. York	64	Hackney, South, Mddx.	6,889		
Epping, Essex	2,424	Farnham, Dorset	341	Fordwich, Kent	231	Garsthorne, Norf.	111	Goytre, Monm.	567	Hackthorne, Linc.	246		
Epsom, Surrey	3,533	Farnham, Essex	549	Fotherby, Derby	212	Gatcombe, Hants.	306	Grade, Cornw.	333	Haddenham, Bucks	1,545		
Epswell, Oxford	316	Farnham, Suff.	186	Forest-Hill, Oxford	149	Gatforth, W. York	258	Graffham, Hunts.	307	Haddenham, Camb.	2,103		
Epworth, Linc.	1843	Farnham, Surrey	6,615	Fotherby, Line.	227	Gatley, Norf.	129	Graffham, Sussex	390	Haddiscoe, Nort.	424		
Erbistock, Denb. & Flint.	423	Farnham, W. York	580	Fotherby, Nhamph.	230	Gateshead, Durham	19,505	Grafton-Reeves, Nhamph.	266	Haddon, East, Nhamph.	616		
Ercall, Child's, Salop	471	Farnham, Royal, Bucks.	1,258	Fornett, St. Peter, Norf.	405	Gatton, Surrey	219	Grafton-Temple, Warw.	401	Haddon, West, Nhamph.	1,013		
Ercall, High, Salop	1,999	Farnley, (Leeds), W. York	1,530	Fornett, St. Peter, Norf.	669	Gaulby, Leic.	108	Grafton-Underwood, Nhamph.	281	Hadham, Little, Herts	890		
Erit, Suff.	501	Farnhurst, Sussex	762	Fornham, St. Genevieve, Suff.	70	Gawcott, Bucks	99	Graint, Isle of, Kent	337	Hadham, Great, Herts	1,318		
Erith, Kent	2,082	Farnley, W. York	217	Fornham, St. Martin, Suff.	291	Gawsworth, Chester	605	Grain, Linc.	103	Hadleigh, Essex	366		
Erne, St. Cornw.	552	Farnley-Tyas, W. York	844	Forscote, Somers.	84	Gaydon, Warw.	276	Granby, Notts	516	Hadleigh, Suff.	3,679		
Ermington, Devon	1,607	Farnsfield, Notts.	1,099	Forthampton, Glos.	460	Gayhurst, Bucks	116	Grandborough, Bucks	345	Hadley, Mddx.	945		
Eringham, Norf.	475	Farnworth, Lanc.	4,829	Fordon, Staff.	764	Gaystead, Nthld.	219	Grandborough, Warw.	532	Hadlow, Kent	2,108		
Erit, St. Cornw.	2,452	Farrington, Great, Berks.	3,593	Fosdyke, Linc.	601	Gately, Norf.	789	Gransden, Great, Hunts.	622	Hadlow-Ease, Salop	429		
Ervan, St. Cornw.	477	Farrington, Great, Berks.	3,593	Foxcott, Linc.	497	Gasthorpe, Norf.	111	Gransden, Little, Camb.	273	Hadson, Worc.	178		
Ewarton, Suff.	199	Farrington, Great, Berks.	3,593	Foxton, Leic.	41	Gatcombe, Hants.	306	Grantham, Linc.	164	Hastock, Essex	490		
Eryholme, N. York.	212	Farrington, Lanc.	1,719	Foxton, Leic.	41	Gatforth, W. York	179	Grantchester, Camb.	606	Hagborne, Berks.	824		
Escarb, Durham	510	Farrington-Gurney, Somers.	605	Foston, N. York	370	Gatley-le-Marsh, Linc.	312	Grantley, W. York	246	Hagley, Worc.	744		
Escriv, E. York	895	Farnham, Surrey	6,615	Fosterby, Line.	227	Gatley-le-Wold, Linc.	125	Grapenhall, Chester	2,948	Hagnaby, Linc.	85		
Esh, Durham	518	Farnham, Nhamph.	315	Fotherby, Nhamph.	230	Gazeley, Suff.	1						

Parish and County.	Pop.	Parish and County.	Pop.	Parish and County.	Pop.	Parish and County.	Pop.	Parish and County.	Pop.	Parish and County.	Pop.	Parish and County.	Pop.
Hampton-Poyle, Oxford	141	Haselbeeche, Nham.	194	Helpringham, Linc.	774	Hindringham, Norf.	721	Horeham, Suff.	442	Hunstshaw, Devon	225		
Hampton-Welsch, Salop	569	Haselbury-Bryan, Dorset	639	Hilston, Nham.	513	Hingham, Norf.	1,091	Horksley, Great, Essex	730	Huntspill, Somers.	1,643		
Hampton-Wick, Mddx.	1,614	Hasleley, Warr.	183	Helsington, Wmld.	310	Hinksey, North, Berks	245	Horksley, Little, Essex	206	Hunworth, Norf.	244		
Hamsey, Sussex	533	Hasleley, Great, Oxford	764	Hembington, Norf.	284	Hinksey, South, Berks	153	Horkstow, Linc.	228	Hurley, Berks	1,119		
Hamstall-Ridware, Staff.	391	Haselcar, Warw.	360	Heinel-Hempstead, Herts.	7,268	Hinstock, Salop	897	Horley, Oxford	425	Hursley, Hants.	1,520		
Hamsterley, Durham	490	Hasfield, Gloster	304	Hemingbrough, E. York	1,953	Hintlesham, Suff.	583	Horley, Surrey	1,533	Hurst, Berks & Wilts	2,339		
Hannorthy, Dorset	351	Hasguard, Pemb.	122	Hemingby, Linc.	373	Hinton-Ampner, Hants.	300	Hore, Rutland	421	Hurst, Kent	40		
Hanbury, Staff.	2,483	Hasketon, Suff.	508	Hemingford-Abbots, Hunts.	564	Hinton-Admiral, Hants.	334	Hormead, Great, Herts.	595	Hurst, Old, Hunts.	182		
Hanbury, Warr.	1,069	Hastebury-Plucknett, Som.	809	Hemingford-Grey, Hunts.	910	Hinton-Blewett, Somers.	336	Hormead, Little, Herts.	121	Hurst-Pierpoint, Sussex	2,118		
Handborough, Oxford	1,009	Haslemere, Surrey	873	Hemingstone, Suff.	381	Hinton-Broad, Wilts.	670	Hornbloton, Somers.	104	Hurst-Monceaux, Sussex	1,445		
Handford, Staff.	733	Haslewood, Suff.	108	Hemington, Nham.	147	Hinton-Charterhouse, Somers.	797	Hornby, Lanc.	399	Hurstbourne-Priors, Hants.	506		
Handley, Chester	386	Haslingden, Lanc.	10,568	Hemington, Somers.	483	Hinton-Cherry, Camb.	654	Hornby, N. York	309	Hurstbourne-Tarrant, Hants	850		
Handley, Dorset	1,076	Haslingfield, Camb.	689	Hemley, Suff.	71	Hinton-on-the-Green, Gloucester	178	Hornastle, Linc.	4,521	Hurstworth, Durham	1,599		
Handsworth, Staff.	6,138	Haslington, Chester	1,146	Hempnall, Norf.	1,255	Hinton-in-the-Hedges, Nham.	171	Hornchurch, Essex	2,309	Husthwaite, N. York	577		
Handsworth, W. York	2,862	Haslington, Norf.	104	Hempstead, Essex	798	Hinton, Little, Wilts.	324	Hordon, East, Essex	529	Ibsborn-Crawley, Beds.	656		
Hanford, Dorset	19	Hastingleigh, Kent	233	Hempstead, Gloster	224	Hinton-Martel, Dorset	290	Hordon-on-the-Hill, Essex	576	Huttoft, Linc.	515		
Hanham, East, Gloucester	1,217	HASTINGS, Sussex	11,607	Hempstead, Norf.	296	Hinton, St. Mary, Dorset	361	Hordon, West, Essex	60	Hutton, Essex	419		
Hankerton, Wilts.	417	All Saints	2,839	Hempstead with Ecles, Norf.	223	Hinton, Parva, Dorset	47	Horne, Surrey	649	Hutton, Somers.	462		
Hankleton, Sussex	71	St. Clement	3,189	Hempston, Little, Devon	268	Hinton-Tarrant, Dorset	278	Horning, Norf.	467	Hutton-Bonville, N. York	111		
Hanley, Staff.	8,609	St. Leonard	768	Hempston, Broad, Devon	747	Hinton-Waldrif, Berks.	333	Horninghold, Leic.	98	Hutton-Bushell, N. York	811		
Hanley-Castle, Warr.	1,677	St. Mary Bulverhithe	37	Hempston, Norf.	447	Hints, Staff.	213	Horningsea, Camb.	298	Hutton-Cranwick, E. York	1,228		
Hanley-Child, Warr.	170	St. Mary-in-the-Castle	2,943	Hemsby, Norf.	591	Hinxhill, Kent	171	Horningsham, Wilts.	1,290	Hutton-in-the-Forest, Cumb.	264		
Hanley-William, Warr.	136	St. Mary Magdalen	2,023	Hemswell, Linc.	399	Histon, Camb.	382	Horningsheathe, Suff.	597	Hutton-Magna, N. York	297		
Hanmer, Flint	2,691	Hatch-Beauchamp, Somers.	329	Hemsworth, W. York	1,005	Hipswell, N. York	305	Hornington, Norf.	290	Hutton-New, Wmld.	143		
Hanney, Linc.	122	Hatch-West, Somers.	465	Hemyock, Devon	1,222	Hirnant, Montg.	301	Hornsea, E. York	1,005	Hutton-Roof, Cumb.	488		
Hanningfield, East, Essex	449	Hatchfield, Heref.	139	Henbury, Gloster	2,439	Histon, Camb.	859	Hornsey, Mddx.	5,937	Hutton-Sand, N. York	224		
Hanningfield, West, Essex	521	Hatfield, W. York	2,939	Hendred, East, Berks.	858	Hitcham, Bucks.	267	Hornton, Oxford	592	Hutton-Sheriff, N. York	1,499		
Hanningfield, South, Essex	226	Hatfield, Bishop's, Herts.	3,646	Hendred, West, Berks.	320	Hitchenden, Bucks.	1,481	Horse Heath, Camb.	523	Huttons-Ambo, N. York	403		
Hannington, Hants.	261	Hattield-Broad-Oak, Essex	1,968	Hengciwyys, Angl.	466	Hitchin, Herts.	6,125	Horsley, Glouc.	3,064	Huxham, Devon	150		
Hannington, Nham.	201	Hathfield-Peverell, Essex	1,883	Henfield, Sussex	1,763	Hittisleigh, Devon	199	Horsley, East, Surrey	671	Huyton, Lanc.	3,749		
Hannington, Wilts.	433	Hatford, Berks.	123	Henvynw, Card.	859	Hoath, Kent	394	Horsley, Surrey	766	Ickham, North, Linc.	367		
Hanslope, Bucks.	1,553	Hatherleigh, Devon	1,882	Hengrave, Suff.	228	Hoathly, East, Sussex	607	Horsemonden, Kent	1,218	Ickham, South, Linc.	85		
Hanwell, Mddx.	1,469	Hatherley, Down, Gloster	212	Hennam, Essex	855	Hoathly, West, Sussex	1,095	Horsepath, Oxford	306	Ickleford, Chester	10,170		
Hanwell, Oxford	297	Hatherley, Up, Gloster	22	Henley, Suff.	329	Horsepath, Oxford	392	Horsepath, next the Sea, Norf.	162	Hyssington, Mont. & Salop	364		
Hanwood, Great, Salop	167	Hatherley, Leic.	1,232	Henley-in-Arden, Warw.	1,233	Hockering, Norf.	457	Horsford, Norf.	593	Hythe, St. Leonard, Kent	2,265		
Hanworth, Mddx.	751	Hatherop, Gloster	358	Henley-on-Thames, Oxford	3,622	Hockerton, Notts.	136	Horsforth, W. York	4,188	Hythe, West, Kent	239		
Hanworth, Norf.	293	Hathersage, Derby	2,054	Henlan, Card.	127	Hockham, Norf.	644	Horsham, Sussex	5,765	IBBERTON, Dorset	232		
Hanworth, Cold, Linc.	63	Hatley, East, Camb.	98	Henlan, Denb.	2,611	Hockley, Essex	850	Ibsley, Hants	325	Ibsley, Hants	325		
Happisburgh, Norf.	631	Hatley, St. George, Camb.	136	Henlian-Amgoed, Carm.	438	Hockliffe, Beds.	435	Ibstock, Leic.	2,602	Ibstock, Leic.	2,602		
Hapton, Norf.	203	Hatley, Cockayne, Beds.	99	Henlis, Monm.	245	Hockwold, Norf.	949	Icombe, Gloster and Wore.	162	Icombe, Gloster and Wore.	162		
Harberton, Devon	1,496	Hatton, Linc.	203	Henlow, Beds.	776	Hockworthy, Devon	369	Horsington, Somers.	915	Ickenham, Mddx.	396		
Harbledown, Kent	651	Hatton, Warw.	934	Henock, Devon	828	Hodgeston, Pemb.	75	Horsley, Derby	2,278	Ickford, Bucks & Oxford	386		
Harborne, Staff.	6,657	Hauge, Linc.	10	Hodnet, Salop	2,185	Hodnet, Salop	2,185	Horsley-Long, Nthld.	922	Ickford, Bucks & Oxford	386		
Harborough-Magna, Warw.	375	Haugham, Linc.	111	Hoghton, Lanc.	1,706	Holbeck, W. York	13,346	Hordst, Norf.	625	Ickham, Kent	577		
Harborough, Market, Leic.	2,433	Haughley, Suff.	916	Hoghton, Lanc.	1,706	Holbeck, W. York	13,346	Horsley, Great, Faith, Norf.	973	Ickleford, Herts	570		
Harbridge, Hants.	300	Haughton, Notts.	77	Hoghton, Lanc.	1,706	Holbeck, W. York	13,346	Horsley, Great, Faith, Norf.	973	Ickleford, Herts	570		
Harbury, Warw.	1,089	Haughton, Staff.	480	Hoghton, Lanc.	1,706	Holbeck, W. York	13,346	Horsley, Great, Faith, Norf.	973	Ickleford, Herts	570		
Harby, Leic.	629	Haughton-le-Skerne, Dham	1,518	Hoghton, Lanc.	1,706	Holbeck, W. York	13,346	Horsley, Great, Faith, Norf.	973	Ickleford, Herts	570		
Hardey, Notts.	390	Haukswell, N. York	338	Hoghton, Lanc.	1,706	Holbeck, W. York	13,346	Horsley, Great, Faith, Norf.	973	Ickleford, Herts	570		
Hardenhuish, Wilts.	146	Hautbois, Great, Norf.	162	Hoghton, Lanc.	1,706	Holbeck, W. York	13,346	Horsley, Great, Faith, Norf.	973	Ickleford, Herts	570		
Hardham, Sussex	115	Hautbois, Little, Norf.	42	Hoghton, Lanc.	1,706	Holbeck, W. York	13,346	Horsley, Great, Faith, Norf.	973	Ickleford, Herts	570		
Hardingham, Norf.	602	Hauxton, Camb.	313	Hoghton, Lanc.	1,706	Holbeck, W. York	13,346	Horsley, Great, Faith, Norf.	973	Ickleford, Herts	570		
Hardingstone, Nham.	1,033	Havant, Hants.	2,101	Holbeck, W. York	13,346	Holcombe-Burnell, Devon	306	Horton, Lanc.	3,773	Ide, W. York	6,212		
Hardington, Somers.	21	Haveningham, Suff.	417	Holcombe-Rogus, Devon	3,166	Holcombe-Rogus, Devon	843	Hortwich, Lanc.	3,773	Idicote, Warw.	82		
Hardington Mandeville, Som.	760	Haverhill, Essex & Suff.	4,601	Holcroft, Nham.	1,303	Holcroft, Nham.	456	Hortwood, Devon	118	Idmiston, Wilts.	497		
Hardley, Norf.	214	Havering-Atte-Bower, Essex	2451	Holcroft, Beds.	1,069	Holdenby, Nham.	62	Hortwood, Great, Bucks.	712	Idmiston, Wilts.	497		
Hardmead, Bucks.	83	Haveringland, Norf.	171	Holcroft, Beds.	1,069	Holdenby, Nham.	62	Hortwood, Little, Bucks.	392	Idsworth, Hants	396		
Hardres, Lower, Kent	252	Hawerham, Norf.	160	Hollands, Monm.	1,182	Holdenhurst, Hants.	905	Hose, Leic.	417	Ifield, Kent	172		
Hardres, Upper, Kent	339	Hawerham, Bucks.	283	Hollands, Monm.	1,182	Holdgate, Salop	224	Hotham, E. York	430	Ifield, Sussex	1,061		
Hardwick, Gloucester	548	Hawarden, Flints.	6,07										

<i>Parish and County.</i>	<i>Pop.</i>	<i>Parish and County.</i>	<i>Pop.</i>	<i>Parish and County.</i>	<i>Pop.</i>	<i>Parish and County.</i>	<i>Pop.</i>	<i>Parish and County.</i>	<i>Pop.</i>	<i>Parish and County.</i>	<i>Pop.</i>	<i>Parish and County.</i>	<i>Pop.</i>
Isley-Walton, Leic.	65	Kidderminster(Town,)Worc.	14,399	Kirkham, Lanc.	11,004	Lanlivery, Cornw.	1,809	Letton, Norf.	154	Llanasaph, Flint	2,669	Llanababo, Angl.	155
Islington, Mddx.	55,690	Kiddington, Oxford	274	Kirkhaugh, Nthld.	221	Lanreath, Cornw.	651	Letwell, W. York	129	Llanbadarn-Fawr, Card.	11,239	Llanbadarn-Fawr, Radn.	448
Islington, Norf.	251	Kidlington, Oxford	1,303	Kirkheaton, Nthld.	161	Lansalloe, Cornw.	828	Levan, St., Cornw.	531	Llanbadarn-Fynydd, Radn.	610	Llanbadarn-Odwyne, Card.	504
Islip, Nham.	547	Kidwelly, Carm.	1,563	Kirkland, Cumb.	837	Lanteglos by Camelford,Corn.	1,541	Levens, E. York	988	Llanbadarn-TrefEglwysCard.	1,045	Llanbadarn-y-Gareg, Radn.	81
Islip, Oxford	674	Kilburn, N. & W. York.	837	Kirkley, Suff.	433	Lanteglos by Fowey, Cornw.	1,269	Lantwitaydre, Glam.	2,192	Llanbadock, Monm.	457	Llanbadrig, Angl.	1,295
Isseis, St., Pemb.	1,552	Kilby, Leic.	408	Kirklington, Notts.	280	Lantwit, juxta Neath, Glam.	1,532	Lever, Little, Lanc.	2,580	Llanbadrig, Carnar.	524	Llanbadrig, Carnar.	9,192
Issey, St., Cornw.	748	Kildale, N. York	181	Kirklington, N. York	486	Lantwit-Major, Glam.	1,027	Leverington, Camb.	1,954	Llanbadurn, Card.	448	Llanbadurn-Odwyne, Card.	504
Itchenor, West, Sussex	232	Kildwick, W. York	10,607	Kirkstead, Norf.	249	Lapford, Devon	706	Leverton, Linc.	687	Llanbadurn-y-Gareg, Radn.	81	Llanbadock, Radn.	457
Itchin-Abbas, Hants.	251	Kilkieran, Pemb.	1,149	Kirkstead, Linc.	180	Lapworth, Staff.	952	Leverton, North, Notts.	344	Llanbadrig, Angl.	1,295	Llanbadrig, Carnar.	524
Itchin-Stoke, Hants.	325	Kilgerran, Monm.	133	Kirkton, Notts.	265	Larling, Norf.	205	Lewington, Suff.	214	Llanbadrig, Carnar.	524	Llanbadrig, Carnar.	9,192
Itchingfield, Sussex	357	Kilham, E. York.	1,120	Kirktonham, Linc.	367	Lasham, Hants.	284	Lewisham, N. York	163	Llanbedr, Brecon.	290	Llanbedr, Merion.	404
Itchington, Bishops, Warw.	463	Kilmarnock, Cornw.	1,237	Kirmond-le-Mire, Linc.	69	Lassington, Gloster	82	Lew, North, Devon	1,051	Llanbedr, Painscastle, Radn.	348	Llanbedr, Painscastle, Radn.	348
Itchington, Long, Warw.	1,272	Killamarsh, Derby	306	Kirtlington, Camb.	803	Lastingham, N. York	1,463	Letheringham, Suf.	273	Llanbedr dyffryn Clwyd, Denb.	522	Llanbedr dyffryn Clwyd, Denb.	522
Itteringham, Norf.	351	Kilkenni, Card.	647	Kirtlington, Oxford,	846	Latchingdon, Chester	2,361	LEWES, Sussex	9,199	Llanbedr Goch, Angl.	407	Llanbedr Goch, Angl.	407
Iton, Monm.	153	Kirkton, Linc.	681	Kirkton, Linc.	2,092	Latchingdon, Essex	372	All Saints	2,123	Llanbedr-y-cennin, Carnar.	456	Llanbedr-y-cennin, Carnar.	456
Ive, St., Cornw.	768	Killingholme, Linc.	301	Kirkton, Suff.	607	Lathbury, Bucks.	127	St. John under the Castle	2,502	Llanberis, Carnar.	1,021	Llanberis, Carnar.	1,021
Iver, Bucks.	1,948	Killington, Wmld.	228	Kirton-in-Lindsey, Linc.	1,835	Lathom, Lanc.	3,262	St. John, Southover	1,229	Llanberian, Angl.	314	Llanberian, Angl.	314
Ives, St., Cornw.	5,666	Killpeck, Heref.	228	Kislingbury, Nham.	686	Latimer, Bucks.	250	St. Michael	988	Llanberis, Carnar.	1,789	Llanberis, Carnar.	1,789
Ives, St., Hunts.	3,514	Kilymaenllwyd, Carm.&Pem.	583	Kittisford, Somers.	152	Latton, Essex	203	St. Peter and St. Mary	777	Llanbister, Radnor	1,122	Llanbister, Radnor	1,122
Ivinghoe, Bucks	1,843	Kilmersdon, Somers.	2143	Knaith, Linc.	72	Latton, Wilts	379	St. Thomas at Cliffe	1,545	Lewis, Merion.	1,226	Llanbleiddian, Glam.	724
Ivy-Church, Kent	180	Kilmeston, Hants.	236	Knaptoft, Leic.	936	Laugharne, Carnar.	2,010	Lewisham, Kent	12,276	Llanbedr-y-cennin, Carnar.	456	Llanbedr-y-cennin, Carnar.	456
Iwade, Kent	165	Kilmington, Devon	495	Kirkton, Norf.	607	Laughton, Leic.	180	Lewknor, Bucks and Oxford	847	Llanberian, Montg.	2,019	Llanberian, Montg.	2,019
Iwerne-Courtney, Dorset	605	Kilmington, Somers.	635	Knapton, E. York.	348	Laughton(Avelandwarp), Linc.	73	Lexden, Essex	1,451	Llanberian, Montg.	2,019	Llanberian, Montg.	2,019
Iwerne-Minster, Dorset	683	Kilnwicke, E. York	627	Knapwell, Camb.	155	Laughton(Corrington wap), Linc.	483	Lexham, East, Norf.	236	Llanberian, Montg.	2,019	Llanberian, Montg.	2,019
Ixworth, Suf.	1,064	Kilwick-Percy, E. York	58	Knaresborough (Par)W.Yk.	9,947	Laughton, Sussex	850	Lexham, West, Norf.	124	Llanberian, Montg.	2,019	Llanberian, Montg.	2,019
JACOBSTOW, Cornw.	585	Kirkreddyn, Cmn.&Pemb.	1,108	Knaresdale, Nthld.	491	Laughton enle Moreth, W.Yk.	742	Leybourne, Kent	255	Llanberian, Montg.	2,019	Llanberian, Montg.	2,019
Jacobstow, Devon	309	Kilton, Somers.	161	Knaresdale, Nthld.	491	Launcells, Cornw.	855	Leyland, Lanc.	14,032	Llanberian, Montg.	2,019	Llanberian, Montg.	2,019
James, St., Westmins, Mdx.	37,398	Kilsby, Nham.	655	Knebworth, Herts.	253	Launceston, Cornw.	2,460	Leysdown, Kent	310	Llanberian, Montg.	2,019	Llanberian, Montg.	2,019
Jarrow, Durham	33,945	Kilve, Somers.	240	Kneosal, Notts.	596	Lavant, East and West Sus.	370	Leyton, Low, Essex	3,274	Llanberian, Montg.	2,019	Llanberian, Montg.	2,019
Jeffreston, Pemb.	644	Kilverstone, Norf.	47	Kneetton, Notts.	109	Lavant-Mid, Sussex	279	Lezant, Cornw.	905	Llanberian, Montg.	2,019	Llanberian, Montg.	2,019
JERSEY, Isle of,	47,544	Kilverstone, South, S.N.York	402	Knelston, Glam.	113	Lavenham, Suff.	1,871	Llancafeld City, Staff.	6,761	Llanberian, Montg.	2,019	Llanberian, Montg.	2,019
St. Brelade	2,170	Kilverstone, North, Leic.	422	Knighton, Radnor	1,404	Lavendon, Bucks.	691	St. Chad	2,036	Llanberian, Montg.	2,019	Llanberian, Montg.	2,019
St. Clement	1,491	Kilverstone, South, Leic.	478	Knighton, Radnor	1,404	Laver, High, Essex	478	St. Michael	2,634	Llanberian, Montg.	2,019	Llanberian, Montg.	2,019
Grouville	2,372	Kimber, Glam.	131	Knighton-upon-Teame, Worc.	552	Laver, Little, Essex	128	Liddiard-Milliscient, Wilts	564	Llanberian, Montg.	2,019	Llanberian, Montg.	2,019
St. Helier	23,988	Kiyewm, Carm.	1,481	Knighton, West, Dorset	268	Laver-Magdalene, Essex	217	Liddiard-Tregooze, Wilts	564	Llanberian, Montg.	2,019	Llanberian, Montg.	2,019
St. John	1,846	Klyewm, Carm.	1,481	Knightwick, Worc.	157	Laverstock, Wilts.	539	Liddington, Rutland	960	Llanberian, Montg.	2,019	Llanberian, Montg.	2,019
St. Laurens	2,170	Kimberly, Norf.	478	Knill, Heref.	75	Laverstocke, Hants	123	Liddington, Wilts	589	Llanberian, Montg.	2,019	Llanberian, Montg.	2,019
St. Martin	2,698	Kimble, Great, Bucks	429	Knipp, L'ic.	363	Laverstocke, Hants	123	Liddington, Wilts	454	Llanberian, Montg.	2,019	Llanberian, Montg.	2,019
St. Mary	1,041	Kimble, Little, Bucks	177	Kniveton, Derby	326	Laverton, Somers.	199	Lidgate, Suff.	450	Llanberian, Montg.	2,019	Llanberian, Montg.	2,019
St. Ouen	2,266	Kimbolton, Heref.	715	Kniveton, Derby	326	Laverton, Somers.	199	Lidlington, Beds.	926	Llanberian, Montg.	2,019	Llanberian, Montg.	2,019
St. Peter	2,280	Kimbolton, Hunts.	1,634	Knockholt, Kent	539	Lavington, Linc.	329	Lidlington, Beds.	926	Llanberian, Montg.	2,019	Llanberian, Montg.	2,019
St. Saviour	2,731	Kimcote, Leic.	552	Knockin, Salop	271	Lavington, East, Wilts	1,610	Lidley, Gloster	1,885	Llanberian, Montg.	2,019	Llanberian, Montg.	2,019
Trinity, Holy.	2,491	Kimmeridge, Dorset	154	Knoddishall, Suff.	397	Lavington, West, Wilts	1,595	Lidsing, Kent	44	Llanberian, Montg.	2,019	Llanberian, Montg.	2,019
Jevington, Sussex	329	Kimpton, Hants	945	Knook, Wilts	253	Lawford, Essex	868	Lifton, Devon	1,784	Llanberian, Montg.	2,019	Llanberian, Montg.	2,019
John, St., Cornw.	149	Kimpton, Herts	945	Knossington, Leic.	252	Lawford, Church, Warw.	333	Lighthorne, Warw.	384	Llanberian, Montg.	2,019	Llanberian, Montg.	2,019
John, St., Glam.	1,037	Kineton, Warw.	1,248	Knotting, Beds.	175	Lawhitten, Cornw.	487	Llibourn, Nham.	279	Llanberian, Angl.	506	Llanberian, Angl.	506
John, St., Evan, Westm.Mx.	26,223	Kinfare, Staff.	207	Knottingley, W. York	4,301	Lawrence-St.-Newland, Essex	176	Lillehall, Salop	3,851	Llanberian, Angl.	506	Llanberian, Angl.	506
John, St., in the Vale, Cumb.	499	Knowle-Church, Dorset	301	Knowle, Warw.	1,208	Lawrence, St., Hants	114	Llanberian, Angl.	718	Llanberian, Angl.	718	Llanberian, Angl.	718
Johnston, Pemb.	289	King's-Caple, Heref.	299	Knowle, Somers.	99	Lawrence, St., Kent	2694	Llanberian, Angl.	516	Llanberian, Angl.	516	Llanberian, Angl.	516
Jordanston, Pemb.	157	King's-Lynn, Norf.	16,039	Knowlton, Kent	27	Lawrence, St., Pemb.	223	Llanberian, Angl.	2,534	Llanberian, Angl.	2,534	Llanberian, Angl.	2,534
Juliot, St., Cornw.	267	King's-North, Kent	416	Knowstone, Devon	578	Lawrence, Pemb.	432	Lillingstone-Dayrell, Bucks.	187	Llanberian, Angl.	2,534	Llanberian, Angl.	2,534
Just, St., in Penwith, Cornw.	7,047	Kingbridge, Devon	1,564</										

## CENSUS OF ENGLAND AND WALES, 1841.

ILLUSTRATED

Parish and County.	Pop.	Parish and County.	Pop.	Parish and County.	Pop.	Parish and County.	Pop.	Parish and County.	Pop.	Parish and County.	Pop.	Parish and County.	Pop.
Llanfair-yn-Cwmwd, Angl.	39	Llanmartin, Monm.	162	LONDON continued—		Lopham, South, Norf.	724	Malling, West, Kent	1,784	Martin-Hussingtree, Worc.	237		
Llanfallteg, Carmar. & Pemb.	399	Llanmihangel, Glam.	50	St. Andrew Undershaft, with		Loppington, Salop	612	Mallwyd, Merion. & Montg.	1,177	Martin, St., Cornw.	1,402		
Llanfareth, Radnor	163	Llanmon, Carmar.	1,769	St. Mary Axe	1,163	Lorton, Cumb.	635	Malmesbury, Wilts	2,367	Martin, St. (Scilly Isles), Cor.	211		
Llanfawr, Merion.	1,836	Llanmor, Carmar.	1,227	St. Andrew, by Wardrobe	750	Lostwithiel, Cornw.	1,186	Malpas, Chester & Flint	5,726	Martin, St. in Meneage, Cor.	565		
Llanfechan, Montg.	733	Llanover, Monm.	3,123	St. Anne, Blackfriars	2,846	Loughborough, Leic.	10,170	Malpas, Monm.	270	Martin, St., in the Fields,	25,190		
Llanfechel, Angl.	1,062	Llanpumsaint, Carmar.	525	St. Anne and St. Agnes,		Loughor, Glam.	854	Maltby, W. York	839	Martin, St., Salop	2,400		
Llanferrers, Denbigh	778	Llanrhaidar-in-Kinmerch,		Aldersgate	513	Loughton, Bucks	361	Maltby-le-Mash, Linc.	229	Martin, St., Stamford Baron,	2,400		
Llanfeugan, Brecon	662	Denk.	2,039	St. Anne, Soho, Westmin.	16,480	Loughton, Essex	1,333	Malton, New, N. York	4,021	Martin, St., Nhamp.	1,443		
Llanfihangel, Montg.	1,041	Llanrhaidar-yn-Mochnant,	Denk. & Montg.	2,620	St. Antholin	357	Malton, Old, N. York	1,296	Martin, St., Salop	2,400			
Llanfihangel-Aberbythych,		Llanrhidian, Pem.		St. Augustin, Watling-st.	289	Lound, Suff.	412	Malvern, Great, Worc.	2,911	Martindale, Westm.	198		
Carmar.	948	Llanrhidian, Glam.	1,770	St. Bartholomew, R. Exc.	307	Louth, Linc.	8,935	Malvern, Little, Worc.	103	Martinhoe, Devon	236		
Llanfihangel-Abercorvin, Car.	819	Llanrhidian, Pem.	182	St. Bartholomew the Great	3,414	Loversall, W. York	159	Mamble, Wore.	377	Martinsthorpe, Rutland	8		
Llanfihangel-Abergwyssy, Brn.	311	Llanrhidian, Carmar.	551	St. Bartholomew the Less	744	Loveston, Pem.	170	Mamhead, Devon	216	Martlesham, Suf.	510		
Llanfihangel-Ar-Arth, Carm.	1,993	Llanrhiddyd, Denb.	840	St. Benet, Gracechurch-st.	333	Lovington, Somers.	239	Mamhilad, Monm.	303	Martletwy, Pem.	846		
Llanfihangel-Bachelleth, Carm.	333	Llanrhyyddiad, Angl.	725	St. Benet, Finch	383	Lowdham, Notts	1,483	MAN, ISLE OF	47,975	Martley, Wore.	1,354		
Llanfihangel-brynn-Pabwan, Br.	384	Llanrhystyd, Card.	1,608	St. Benet Sherehog	145	Lovesby, Leic.	220	Andreas	2,332	Martock, Somers.	3,025		
Llanfihangel-Cilfargen, Cmn.	61	Llanrhwydrus, Angl.	158	St. Benet, Paul's Wharf	588	Lowestoft, Suff.	4,647	Ann, St.	769	Marton, Chester	307		
Llanfihangel-Cwm-dd, Brec.	1,039	Llanrothal, Heref.	108	St. Botolph, Aldersgate	5,906	Loweswater, Cumb.	436	Arbory,	1,615	Marton, Lanc.	1,562		
Llanfihangel-fechan, Brec.	200	Llanrug, Carnar.	1,760	St. Botolph Witht. Aldgate	9,525	Lowick, Lanc.	374	Ballaugh,	1,516	Marton, Linc.	523		
Llanfihangel-Geneur-Glynn,		Llanrwst, Denb. & Carnar.	3,905	St. Botolph, Billingsgate	278	Lowick, Nhamp.	430	Braddan,	2,379	Marton, Warw.	324		
Card.	3,838	opsgate		St. Botolph Without, Bish-		Lowick, Nthld.	1,941	Bride	1,153	Marton, N. York	381		
Llanfihangel-Glyn-y-Myfyr,		Llanadwrn, Angl.	455	opsgate	10,969	Lowther, Westm.	470	German	4,029	Marton-with-Moxby, N. York	173		
Denb. & Merion.	427	Llanadwrn, Carmar.	1,192	St. Bride	6,126	Lowthorpe, E. York	164	Jury	1,063	Marton-with-Grafton, W. York	514		
Llanfihangel-Helygen, Radnor	102	Llanaisntfraed, Carmar.	237	St. Catherine, Coleman-st.	606	Lowton, Lanc.	2,150	Lezayre	2,322	Marton, Long, Westm.	804		
Llanfihangel-Llechtry-Froed,		Llanaisntfraed, Brec.	203	St. Catherine, Cree Church	1,740	Loxbear, Devon	141	Lonan	2,220	Marton-on-the-Moor, N. York	212		
Card.	1,149	Llanaisntfraid, Denb.	1,286	St. Christopher-le-Stock	16	Loxhore, Devon	306	Malew	5,368	Marrowd, Devon	1,012		
Llanfihangel-nantbran, Brec.	495	Llanrhyyddiad, Angl.	725	Christchurch, Spitalfields	20,436	Loxley, Warw.	318	Marown	1,317	Mary's, St., Kent	129		
Llonfihangel-Nantmellan, Rad	419	Llanrhystyd, Card.	1,608	Christchurch, Newgate-st.	2,416	Loxton, Somers.	168	Maughold	3,689	Mary-le-Bone, St., Mddx.	128,164		
Llanfihangel-Pembed, Pem.	343	Llanrhwydrus, Angl.	158	St. Clement, Eastcheap	236	Lubbenham, Leic.	578	Michael	1,376	Mary-Church, St., Devon	1,668		
Llanfihangel-Rhosycorn, Cmn.	709	Llanrhwydrus, Angl.	158	St. Clement Danes, Westm.	15,449	Lucker, Nthld.	210	Onehan	10,980	Mary-Church, St., Glam.	154		
Llanfihangel-Rhydithon, Rad	337	Llanrhysraif, Montg.	1,399	St. Dionis, Backchurch	806	Luckham, Somers.	580	Patrick	2,768	Mary, St. Extra, Hants	1,340		
Llanfihangel-Tallyllyn, Brec.	151	Llanrhysraif-glyn-Ceirio,	Denk.	St. Dunstan in the West	3,010	Lucton, Heref.	329	Rushen	3,079	Mary, St. Hill, Glam.	258		
Llanfihangel-Tynsylwy, Ang.	63	Llanrhysraif-glyn-dyrdwy,		St. Dunstan in the East	3,347	Ludborough, Linc.	183	Manaccan, Cormw.	569	Maryport, Cumb.	5,311		
Llanfihangel-Tywyd, Carm.	2,102	Llanrhysraif-in-Elvel, Radn.	313	St. Edmund, King & Mart.	391	Ludford, Heref. & Salop	321	Manafon, Montg.	795	Marystow, Devon	571		
Llanfihangel-Tywyd, Merion.	1,359	Llanrhysraif, Glam.	3,375	St. Ethelburga	669	Ludford Magna, Linc.	367	Manaton, Devon	429	Masham, N. York	2,974		
Llanfilo, Brecon.	300	Llanrhysraif, Pem.	833	St. Faith the Virgin	781	Ludgershall, Bucks	566	Manay, Linc.	211	Mashbury, Essex	85		
Llanfinnan, Angl.	153	Llanrhysraif, Radnor	261	St. Gabriel, Fenchurch-st.	386	Ludgeshall, Wilts	534	Mancetter, Warw.	5,182	Massingham, Great, Norf.	905		
Llanfoist, Monm.	1,500	Llanrhysraif, Pem.	170	St. George, Bloomsbury	16,981	Luddington, Linc.	982	MANCHESTER (Boro.), Lan.	242,583	Massingham, Little, Norf.	152		
Llanfrothen, Merion.	855	Llanrhysraif, Monm.	105	St. George, Hanover-sq.	66,403	Luddington-in-the-Brook,		MANCHESTER & SALFORD, Lan.	353,390	Matching, Essex	687		
Llanfroth, Denb.	1,554	Llanrhysraif, Monm.	105	St. George in the East	41,350	Hunts and Nhamp.	139	Manchester, Camb.	1,035	Matherne, Monm.	442		
Llanfroth, Angl.	267	Llanrhysraif, Monm.	105	St. George, Botolph-lane	255	Ludford, Heref. & Salop	309	Manafon, Montg.	795	Matherne, Wore.	716		
Llanfyllin, Montg.	1,955	Llanrhysraif, Monm.	105	St. George, Clerkenwell	56,736	Ludford Parva, Linc.	303	Manawden, Essex	688	Matherrey, Pemb.	1,012		
Llanflegyn, Angl.	136	Llanrhysraif, Monm.	105	St. Gregory, by St. Paul	1,411	Ludgershall, Bucks	566	Manfield, N. York	474	Matslock, Norf.	198		
Llanfrynach, Brecon.	350	Llanrhysraif, Monm.	329	St. Helen, Bishopsgate	639	Ludgvan, Cornw.	3,190	Manningford-Abbots, Wilts	148	Mattock, Derby	3,782		
Llangadwalladr, Angl.	553	Llanrhysraif, Glam.	3,222	St. James, Dukes Place	964	Ludham, Norf.	924	Manningford-Bruce, Wilts	265	Maton, Gloster	61		
Llanfynydd, Cmn.	1,358	Llanrhysraif, Glam.	228	St. James, Clerkenwell	56,736	Ludlow, Salop	5,064	Manningtree, Essex	1,255	Matterdale, Cumb.	363		
Llanfynach, Pem.	1,049	Llanrhysraif, Glam.	300	St. James, Garlick Hythe	230	Luffenham, North, Rutland	478	Mansell-Gamage, Heref.	136	Mattersey, Notts.	519		
Llanfagdan, Montg.	1,070	Llanrhysraif, Glam.	329	St. James, Garlick Hythe	230	Luffenham, South, Rutland	347	Mansell-Lacy, Heref.	315	Mattingley, Hants.	270		
Llangadock, Cmn.	2,601	Llanrhysraif, Glam.	305	St. James, Westminster	37,568	Luffinott, Devon	93	Mansergh, Westm.	232	Mattishall, Norf.	1,155		
Llangaffo, Angl.	139	Llanrhysraif, Glam.	305	St. John, the Baptist, Walb.	307	Luiton, Somers.	21	Mansergh, Notts.	9,788	Maugham's, St. Monm.	204		
Llangain, Cmn.	403	Llanrhysraif, Glam.	329	St. John the Evangelist	105	Lugwardine, Heref.	610	Maudley, Beds.	1,330	Mauldey, Beds.	940		
Llangamarch, Brecon.	1,062	Llanrhysraif, Glam.	228	Westminster	26,223	Luke, St., Mddx.	49,829	Mawdesley, Dorset	127	Mawgan-in-Meneage, Corn.	1,084		
Llangan, Cmn. & Pem.	640	Llanrhysraif, Glam.	204	St. John, Zachary	183	Lullingstone, Kent	59	Mawgan-in-Pyder, Cornw.	749	Mawgan-in-Pyder, Cornw.	582		
Llangatock, Monm.	1,410	Llanrhysraif, Glam.	238	St. Lawrence, Old Jewry	620	Lullingston, Derby	650	Mawman, Cornw.	272	Mawman, Cornw.	582		
Llangattock near Usk, Monm.	171	Llanrhysraif, Glam.	124	St. Lawrence, Pountney	381	Lullingston, Somers.	139	Maperton, Somers.	214	Maxy, Nhamp.	600		
Llangattock-Llingoed Monm.	203	Llanrhysraif, Glam.	177	St. Leonard, Eastcheap	157	Lulington, Sussex							

Parish and County.	Pop.	Parish and County.	Pop.	Parish and County.	Pop.	Parish and County.	Pop.	Parish and County.	Pop.	Parish and County.	Pop.	Parish and County.	Pop.
Michael-Church, Radnor	166	Monkton, Devon	141	Nedging, Suff.	195	Ninehead, Somers.	349	Nympsfield, Gloster	406	Overton, N. York	764	Penarth (Swansea Hd.) Glam.	372
Michael-Church, Eskley	401	Monkton, Kent	402	Needham, Norf.	310	Ninfield, Sussex	563	Nympton-Bishops, Devon	1,325	Overton, Cold, Wore.	118	Penboyr, Carmar.	1,376
Michael, St. on Wyre, Lanc.	4,786	Monkton-Bishops, W. York	460	Needham-Market, Suff.	1,333	Niton, Hants.	613	Nympton-Kings, Devon	777	Overton, Market, Rutland	391	Pembrey, Carmar.	2,850
Michael, St. Carhaise, Cornw.	208	Monkton-Farley, Wilts.	435	Neen-Savage, Salop.	420	Nockholt, Kent	539	Nympton, St. George, Devon	272	Oving, Sussex	116	Pembrey, Heref.	1,223
Michael, St. Church, Somers.	29	Monkton-Moor, York A.	453	Neen-Sollars, Salop.	190	Nopton, Linc.	533	OADBY, Leic.	1,085	Ovingham, Ntld.	3,429	Penarth (Dinas Powis Hund.) Glam.	372
Michael, St. Penkevil, Cornw.	175	Monkton-Nun, W. York	365	Nefyn or Nevin, Carnarv.	1,636	Noke, Oxford.	133	Oake, Somers.	171	Ovingham, Esse	166	Penboyr, Carmar.	1,376
Michaelston, s/p Ely, Glam.	51	Monkton-Tarrant, Dorset	246	Nempnett-Thrubwell, Som.	289	Nolton, Pemb.	227	Oxford, Devon	611	Ovington, Hants.	163	Pembrey, Card.	1,180
Michaelstone-le-Pit, Glam.	93	Monmouth, Monm.	5,446	Neston, Salop.	144	Nonington, Kent	860	Norbury, Chester.	809	Oakham, Rutland	2,726	Pencarrig, Carmar.	1,180
Michaelstone, Super Avon, Glam.	2,531	Montacute, Somers.	1,017	Neot's, St. Cormw.	1,515	Norbury, Derby.	510	Norbury, Monk, Devon	2,194	Oakhampton, Dorset	416	Pencarrow, Heref.	410
Michaelstone-le-Vedw, Monm. & Glam.	541	Montford, Salop	490	Neot's, St. Hunts.	3,123	Norbury, Salop.	420	Oakhampton, Devon	259	Owersby, Linc.	480	Pencarrow, Heref.	225
Michaelstow, Cornw.	225	Montgomery, Mont.	1,208	Nerquis, Flint.	482	Norbury, Stafford.	333	Oakington, Camb.	619	Owlpen, Gloster	94	Pencarrow, Heref.	225
Mickfield, Suff.	263	Monyash, Derby	435	Ness, Great, Salop.	622	Norham, Durham	3,757	Oakley, Bucks	391	Owmyb, Linc.	256	Pencarrow, Heref.	225
Mickleham, Surrey.	787	Moor-Town, E. York	34	Ness, Little, Salop.	238	Normanby, Linc.	615	Oakley, Suff.	355	Owslebury, Hants.	806	Pencarrow, Heref.	225
Mickleover, Derby	1,673	Moorby, Linc.	152	Neston, Great, Chester	3,809	Normanby-on-the-Wold, Linc.	129	Oakley, Church, Hants	335	Owston, Linc.	2,445	Pencarrow, Heref.	225
Mickleton, Gloster	698	Moorlinc, Somers.	2,281	Nether-Avon, Wilts.	505	Normanby, N. York.	245	Oakley, Great, Essex	1,145	Owston, Leic.	215	Pencarrow, Heref.	225
Mickley, Ntld.	297	Moorinstow, Cornw.	1,030	Netherbury, Dorset.	2,162	Normanton, Derby.	309	Oakley, Great, Nhamp.	235	Owston, W. York	511	Pencarrow, Heref.	225
Middle, Salop	1,330	Mordorn, Monm.	93	Nether Exe, Devon.	97	Normanton, Derby.	200	Oakley, Little, Essex	254	Owthorpe, E. York	464	Pencarrow, Heref.	225
Middleham, N. York	930	Morcott, Rutland	516	Nettlebed, Oxf.	690	Normanton, Rutland.	28	Oakover, Staff.	67	Owthorpe, Notts.	316	Pencarrow, Heref.	225
Middleham Bishops, Dham.	1,434	Morden, Dorset	1,001	Nettlecombe, Somers.	338	Normanton, W. York.	1,323	Oaksey, Wilts.	614	Oxcomb, Linc.	24	Pencarrow, Heref.	225
Middlesborough, N. York	5,709	Morden Steeple, Camb.	797	Nettleden, Bucks.	108	Normanton-upon-Soar, Notts.	428	Oare, Berks	163	Oxenden, Great, Nhamp.	244	Pencarrow, Heref.	225
Middleton, Derby	323	Mordon, Surrey	685	Nettleham, Linc.	841	Normanton, South, Derby.	1,288	Oare, Kent	186	Oxenall, Gloster	292	Pencarrow, Heref.	225
Middleton, Essex	127	More, Salop	246	Nettlestead, Kent	326	Normanton, Temple, Derby.	132	Oare, Somers.	59	Oxonton, Gloster	139	Pencarrow, Heref.	225
Middleton, Lanc.	15,488	Morebath, Devon	466	Nettlestead, Suff.	98	Normanton upon Trent, Notts.	362	Oby, Dorset	131	Oxford, City	23,834	Pencarrow, Heref.	225
Middleton, Norf.	867	Moreleigh, Devon	202	Nettleton, Linc.	457	Northallerton, N. York	5,273	Oby, Norf.	69	St. Aldate	1,791	Pencarrow, Heref.	225
Middleton, Suff.	599	Moresby, Cumb.	1,175	Nettleton, Wilts.	536	Northam, Devon	3,578	Occold, Suff.	578	All Saints	593	Pencarrow, Heref.	225
Middleton, Sussex	100	Moreshead, Hants	86	Netevdon, Essex.	216	NORTHAMPTON, Nhamp.	21,242	Ockbrook, Derby.	1,765	St. Clement	1,769	Pencarrow, Heref.	225
Middleton, Warw.	505	Moreton, Dorset	294	Nevern, Pemb.	1,625	All Saints	7,898	Ockendon, North, Essex	306	St. Cross	930	Pencarrow, Heref.	225
Middleton, Westm.	275	Moreton, Essex	513	Neil Holt, Leic.	40	St. Giles	3,893	Ockham, Surrey	610	St. Ebbe	4,169	Pencarrow, Heref.	225
Middleton-on-the-Wolds, E. York	659	Moreton-Corbett, Salop	226	Newark-upon-Trent, Notts.	10,195	St. Peter	1,029	Ockley, Heref.	219	St. John	3,970	Pencarrow, Heref.	225
Middleton, N. York	1,874	Moreton-Hampstead, Devon	2,037	Newbiggin, Ntld.	973	North Hales, Suff.	186	Ockley, Surrey	748	St. Martin	459	Pencarrow, Heref.	225
Middleton-Cheney, Nhamp.	1,410	Moreton-in-the-Marsh, Glos.	1,345	Newbiggin, Westm.	666	North Hill, Cornw.	1,217	Ode-Pitchard, Heref.	219	St. Mary Magdalen	2,600	Pencarrow, Heref.	225
Middleton, St. George, Dham.	433	Moreton-Maids, Bucks	570	Newbold-upon-Avon, Warw.	1,248	North Holme, Linc.	140	Odcombe, Somers.	666	St. Mary the Virgin	762	Pencarrow, Heref.	225
Middleton-on-the-Hill, Heref.	388	Moreton-Say, Salop	770	Newbold-upon-Stour, Worc.	439	Northaw, Herts.	609	Oddingley, Worc.	205	St. Michael	1,034	Pencarrow, Heref.	225
Middleton-upon-Leven, N. York	114	Moreton-South, Berks	417	Newbold-Pacey, Warw.	357	Northborough, Nhamp.	272	Oddington, Oxford	126	St. Peter-in-the-East	1,167	Pencarrow, Heref.	225
Middleton-Quernhow, N. Yk.	119	Moreton-St. Botolph, Norf.	328	Newbold-Verdon, Leic.	600	Northbourne, Kent	885	Offell, Beds.	501	St. Thomas	3,733	Pencarrow, Heref.	225
Middleton-Scriven, Salop	108	Morey-St. Peter, Norf.	191	Newborough, Nhamp.	572	Northchapel, Sussex	843	Oldham, Hants	149	Oxhill, Warw.	318	Pencarrow, Heref.	225
Middlewich, Chester	4,755	Mortoe, Dev.	173	Newborough, Staff.	742	Northenden, Chester	1,386	Odiham, Hants	149	Oxnead, Norf.	56	Pencarrow, Heref.	225
Middlezoy, Somers.	700	Morthoe, Devon	379	Newborough, Angl.	895	Northfield, Worc.	2,201	Oftchurch, Warw.	367	Oxney, Kent	20	Pencarrow, Heref.	225
Middop, W. York	81	Mortlake, Surrey	2,778	Newbottle, Nhamp.	384	Northfleet, Kent	3,661	Offham, Worc.	353	Oxted, Surrey	1,154	Pencarrow, Heref.	225
Middleham, Berks	345	Morton, Derby	646	Newbourn, Suff.	163	Northiam, Sussex	1,329	Offley, Great, Herts.	1,140	Oxton, Notts.	811	Pencarrow, Heref.	225
Midhurst, Sussex	1,536	Morton, Linc.	131	Newbrough, Ntld.	547	Northington, Hants.	286	Offley, High, Staff.	63	Oxwich, Glam.	345	Pencarrow, Heref.	225
Middleley, Kent	53	Morton-Bagot, Warw.	170	Newbrough, Nhamp.	572	Northleach, Gloster	1,290	Offley, High, Staff.	63	Oxwich, Norf.	64	Pencarrow, Heref.	225
Middleley, Linc.	168	Morton-on-the-Hill, Norf.	165	Newborough, Staff.	742	Northmoor, Oxford	367	Offord-Cluny, Hunts.	301	Oystermouth, Glam.	1,482	Pencarrow, Heref.	225
Milbourne-St. Andrew, Dors.	287	Morton-Jeffries, Heref.	53	Newbottle, Nhamp.	384	Northolt, Mddx.	633	Offord-Darcy, Hunts.	306	Ozleworth, Gloster	106	Pencarrow, Heref.	225
Milbourne-Port, Somers.	1,740	Morton-Morel, Warw.	253	Newbourn, Suff.	163	Northop, Flint	3,566	Offwell, Devon	438	Packington, Dby & Leic.	1,024	Pencarrow, Heref.	225
Milburn, Westm.	348	Morton-on-Lugg, Heref.	81	Newchurch, Carmar.	867	Northop, Linc.	141	Ogbourne, St. Andrew, Wilts.	511	Packington, Great, Warw.	340	Pencarrow, Heref.	225
Milcombe, Oxford	224	Morval, Cornw.	407	Newchurch, Hants.	8,370	Northover, Somers.	111	Ogbourne, St. George, Wilts.	522	Packington, Little, Warw.	151	Pencarrow, Heref.	225
Milden, Suff.	186	Morval, Salop	733	Newchurch, Monm.	688	Northwick, Gloster	256	Ogwell, East, Devon	356	Packwood, Warw.	350	Pencarrow, Heref.	225
Mildenhall, Wilts	437	Morvill, Salop	542	Newchurch, Radnor	155	Northwold, Norf.	1,140	Ogwell, West, Devon	51	Padbury, Bucks	696	Pencarrow, Heref.	225
Milton, Berks.	462	Mosser, Cumb.	107	Newchurch in Pendle, Lanc.	2,697	Okeford-Fitzpaine, Dorset	675	Padbury, Bucks	2,817	Paddington, Mddx.	25,173	Pencarrow, Heref.	225
Millom, Cumb.	1,979	Moston, Berks	391	Newchurch, Warw.	1,248	Okeford, Child, Dorset	648	Paddlesworth, Kent	49	Padington, Great, Esse	2,501	Pencarrow, Heref.	225
Milnthorpe, Westm.	1,599	Moulsey, East, Surrey	690	Newdigate, Surrey	552	Okeford, Staff.	475	Padiham, Lanc.	3,789	Painshaw, Durham	1,912	Pencarrow, Heref.	225
Milson, Salop	160	Mousley, West, Surrey	469	Newenden, Kent	164	Okeford, Staff.	475	Painswick, Gloster	3,730	Panteg, Cornw.	2,145	Pencarrow, Heref.	225
Milstead, Kent	229	Mousham, Essex	2,906	Newent, Gloster	3,099	Okeford, Staff.	475	Parke, Suff.	495	Parkstone, Dorset	862	Pencarrow, Heref.	225
Milton, Wilts	110	Mousham, Essex	144	Newhaven, Sussex	955	Okeford, Staff.	475	Parham, Suff.	511	Papworth, St. Agnes, Camb. & Hunts.	148	Pencarrow, Heref.	225
Milton, Berks.	466	Mousham, Essex	297	Newhaven, Sussex	955	Okeford, Staff.	475	Parham, Suff.					

Parish and County.	Pop.	Parish and County.	Pop.	Parish and County.	Pop.	Parish and County.	Pop.	Parish and County.	Pop.	Parish and County.	Pop.	Parish and County.	Pop.
Pendleton, Lanc.	11,032	Plaxtote, Kent	567	Putney, Surrey	4,684	Renbold, Beds.	468	Rosthern, Chester	3,953	Sampford, Great, Essex	877		
Pendock, Worc.	270	Playford, Suff.	233	Puttenham, Herts.	1,6	Rennington, Nthld.	245	Rothbury, Nthld.	2,555	Sampford, Little, Essex	470		
Pendormer, Somers.	81	Pleasley, Derby	679	Puttenham, Surrey	384	Renwick, Cumb.	319	Rotherby, Leic.	142	Sampford-Peverel, Devon	857		
Penegoss, Montg.	772	Plemonstall, Chester	804	Puxton, Somers.	162	Repps, Norf.	314	Rotherfield, Sussex	3,036	Sampford-Spiney, Devon	413		
Pendoylan, Glam.	401	Pleshey, Essex	357	Pwllcrochan, Pemb.	212	Repps, North, Norf.	603	Rotherfield-Grays, Oxford	1,535	Sampson, St., Cornw.	311		
Penhow, Monm.	252	Pluckley & Pevington, Kent	811	Pyecombe, Sussex	564	Repps, South, Norf.	813	Rotherfield-Peppard, Oxford	439	Sancreed, Cornw.	1,248		
Penhurst, Sussex	103	Plumbland, Cumb.	729	Pyle and Kenfig, Glam.	803	Repton, Derby	2,241	Rotherham(Town), W. York	5,505	Sancton, E. York	505		
Penkridge, Staff.	3,129	Plumpton, Nham.	69	Pyrford, Surrey	216	Reston, North, Linc.	32	Rotherham(Par.), W. York	13,439	Sandall, Great, W. York	3,182		
Penley, Flint.	478	Plumpton, Sussex	294	Pyrford, Surrey	333	Reston, South, Linc.	182	Rotherhithe, Surrey	13,917	Sandall, Kirk, W. York	187		
Penllech, Carn.	261	Plumpton-Wall, Cumb.	321	Pytchley, Nham.	610	Retford, East, Notts.	2,680	Rothersthorpe, Nham	274	Sandbach, Chester	9,299		
Penlline, Glam.	320	Plumpton-Wood, Lanc.	1,088	Pwyorthy, Devon	753	Retford, West, Notts.	613	Rotherwick, Hants	416	Sanderstead, Surrey	264		
Penmachno, Carn.	1,274	Plumstead, Kent	2,816	QUADRING, Linc.	971	Rettendon, Essex	807	Rothley, Leic.	2,179	Sandford, Devon	1,998		
Penmaen, Glam.	149	Plumstead, Norf.	307	Quainton, Bucks.	1,081	Revesby, Devon	612	Rothwell, Linc.	290	Sandford(Bullingdon hd.), Oxf.	304		
Penmark, Glam.	486	Plumstead, Little, Norf.	341	Quantomhead, East, Somers.	282	Rewe, Devon	693	Rothwell, Nham.	2,932	Sandford(Wootton hd.), Oxf.	515		
Penmon, Engl.	228	Plumtree, Notts	642	Quantoxhead, West, Somers.	232	Reydon, Suff.	301	Rothwell, W. York	7,462	Sandford-Orcas, Somers.	370		
Penmorda, Carn.	1,099	Pluggar, Leic.	280	Rhader, Radnor.	433	Rougham, Norf.	85	Roudham, Norf.	367	Sandhurst, Berks.	562		
Penmynydd, Engl.	611	Plymouth & Devonport, Dev.	59,059	Rhiw, Carn.	274	Rougham, Suff.	969	Rougham, Norf.	367	Sandhurst, Gloster	540		
Penn, Bucks	1,040	Plymouth, Devon	37,958	Reymerston, Norf.	258	Rouhton, Linc.	146	Rougham, Suff.	969	Sandhurst, Kent	1,402		
Penn, Staff.	942	St. Andrew	23,831	Rhendall, Flint	236	Rouhton, Norf.	404	Rougham, Suff.	206	Sandiacre, Derby	996		
Pennal, Merion.	678	Charles the Martyr	13,227	Rhosslyn, Glam.	373	Rouhton, Linc.	206	Rouhton, Norf.	206	Sandon, Essex	531		
Pennant, Mont.	795	Plympstock, Devon	2,966	Rhyston, Salop	353	Roultstone, Heref.	133	Rouhton, Norf.	206	Sandon, Herts.	804		
Pennard, East, Somers.	657	Plympton, St. Mary, Devon	2,757	Rhyston, Salop	366	Rouneton, East, N. York	93	Rouhton, Norf.	206	Sandon, Staff.	586		
Pennard, West, Somers.	819	Plympton-Maurice, Devon	9,935	Rhyston, Salop	366	Rouneton, West, N. York	169	Rouhton, Norf.	206	Sandridge, Herts.	831		
Pennington, Hants	711	Plyntree, Devon	433	Rhyston, Salop	366	Rouneton, West, N. York	169	Rouhton, Norf.	206	Sandringham, Norf.	53		
Pennington, Lanc.	388	Pockley, N. York	210	Rhyston, Salop	366	Roundhay, W. York	439	Rouhton, Norf.	206	SANDWICH, Kent	2,913		
Penpont, Brecon	133	Pocklington, E. York	2,552	Rhyston, Salop	366	Rousham, Oxford	123	Rouhton, Norf.	206	St. Clement	879		
Penniston, W. York	5,907	Podimore, Milton, Somers.	149	Rhyston, Salop	366	Routh, E. York	178	Rouhton, Norf.	206	St. Mary	886		
Penrhos, Carn.	95	Pointington, Somers.	192	Rhyston, Salop	366	Rowberrow, Somers.	369	Roxham, Norf.	199	St. Peter	1,094		
Penrhos-Llwyd, Engl.	524	Pointon, Linc.	450	Rhyston, Salop	366	Roxham, Norf.	45	Roxham, Norf.	199	Sandy, Beds.	567		
Penrhys, Pembs.	390	Polebrooke, Nham.	453	Rhyston, Salop	366	Roxham, Norf.	45	Roxham, Norf.	199	Sankey, Great, Lanc.	567		
Penrice, Glam.	335	Polesworth, Warw.	1,844	Rhyston, Salop	366	Roxham, Norf.	45	Roxham, Norf.	199	Santon, Norf.	27		
Penrith, Cumb.	6,429	Poling, Sussex	212	Rhyston, Salop	366	Roxham, Norf.	45	Roxham, Norf.	199	Sapote, Leic.	773		
Penrose, Monm.	358	Poltstead, Suff.	959	Rhyston, Salop	366	Roxham, Norf.	45	Roxham, Norf.	199	Sapey-Pritchard, Worc.	232		
Penry, Cornw.	3,337	Poltimore, Devon	264	Rhyston, Salop	366	Roxham, Norf.	45	Roxham, Norf.	199	Sapey, Upper, Heref.	338		
Pensax, Worc.	541	Ponsonby, Cumb.	187	Rhyston, Salop	366	Roxham, Norf.	45	Roxham, Norf.	199	Sapiston, Suff.	255		
Pencelliwood, Somers.	397	Pontefract, W. York	9,851	Rhyston, Salop	366	Roxham, Norf.	45	Roxham, Norf.	199	Sapperton, Gloster	585		
Pensford, Somers.	360	Ponteland, Nthld.	1,094	Rhyston, Salop	366	Roxham, Norf.	45	Roxham, Norf.	199	Sarnfield, Heref.	108		
Penshurst, Kent	1,470	Pontefract, Salop	3,311	Rhyston, Salop	366	Roxham, Norf.	45	Roxham, Norf.	199	Sark Island,	790		
Pensthorpe, Norf.	19	Pontfaen, Pemb.	52	Rhyston, Salop	366	Roxham, Norf.	45	Roxham, Norf.	199	Sarsden, Oxford	179		
Penstryd, Mont.	133	Pontisbright, Essex	429	Rhyston, Salop	366	Roxham, Norf.	45	Roxham, Norf.	199	Sattley, Durham	132		
Penterry, Monm.	38	Ponton, Great, Linc.	469	Rhyston, Salop	366	Roxham, Norf.	45	Roxham, Norf.	199	Satterleigh, Devon	61		
Pentewan, Cornw.	314	Ponton, Little, Linc.	212	Rhyston, Salop	366	Roxham, Norf.	45	Roxham, Norf.	199	Satterthwaite, Lanc.	420		
Pentlow, Essex	364	Pontypool, Monm.	2,865	Rhyston, Salop	366	Roxham, Norf.	45	Roxham, Norf.	199	Saul, Gloster	477		
Penton, Norg.	592	Pool, South, Devon	555	Rhyston, Salop	366	Roxham, Norf.	45	Roxham, Norf.	199	Saudby, Notts.	107		
Penton-Mewsey, Hants	249	Pool, Dorset	6,093	Rhyston, Salop	366	Roxham, Norf.	45	Roxham, Norf.	199	Saunderton, Bucks.	223		
Pentaeth, Engl.	985	Poole, W. York	363	Rhyston, Salop	366	Roxham, Norf.	45	Roxham, Norf.	199	Saunthorpe, Linc.	259		
Pentre-Voelas, Denb.	611	Poole-Keynes, Wilts	184	Rhyston, Salop	366	Roxham, Norf.	45	Roxham, Norf.	199	Saxby, Derby	1,933		
Pentridge, Dorset	3,054	Poorstock, Dorset	1,090	Rhyston, Salop	366	Roxham, Norf.	45	Roxham, Norf.	199	Sawley, W. York	527		
Pentrych, Glam.	244	Poortown, North, Dorset	112	Rhyston, Salop	366	Roxham, Norf.	45	Roxham, Norf.	199	Sawley, Camb.	992		
Penwortham, Lanc.	1,248	Popham, Hants	99	Rhyston, Salop	366	Roxham, Norf.	45	Roxham, Norf.	199	Saxton, Camb.	179		
Pen-y-Clawdd, Monm.	5,498	Poplar, Mddx.	20,312	Rhyston, Salop	366	Roxham, Norf.	45	Roxham, Norf.	199	Saxton, Norg.	2,994		
Penzance, Cornw.	8,578	Poppleton, Nether, York A.	336	Rhyston, Salop	366	Roxham, Norf.	45	Roxham, Norf.	199	Saxton-Nethergate, Norg.	650		
Pepitone, W. York	316	Poppleton, Upper, York A.	373	Rhyston, Salop	366	Roxham, Norf.	45	Roxham, Norf.	199	Saxton-Nethergate, Norg.	650		
Peter, St. (Isle of Thanet)	2,978	Porchester, Hants.	767	Rhyston, Salop	366	Roxham, Norf.	45	Roxham, Norf.	199	Saxton-Nethergate, Norg.	650		
Kent	2,978	Portishead, Somers.	1,078	Rhyston, Salop	366	Roxham, Norf.	45	Roxham, Norf.	199	Saxton-Nethergate, Norg.	650		
PETERBOROUGH, (City)Nmp.	6,107	Portland, Dorset	2,852	Rhyston, Salop	366	Roxham, Norf.	45	Roxham, Norf.	199	Saxton-Nethergate, Norg.	650		
John St. Baptist	6,959	Portsmouth, East, Devon	429	Rhyston, Salop	366	Roxham, Norf.	45	Roxham, Norf.	199	Saxton-Nethergate, Norg.	650		
Peter-Church, Heref.	745	Portsmouth, West, Durh.	1,054	Rhyston, Salop	366	Roxham, Norf.	45	Roxham, Norf.	199	Saxton-Nethergate, Norg.	650		
Petersfield,													

Parish and County.	Pop.	Parish and County.	Pop.	Parish and County.	Pop.	Parish and County.	Pop.	Parish and County.	Pop.	Parish and County.	Pop.
Selmeson, Sussex	228	Shirburn, Oxford	338	Snead, Montg. & Salop	70	Stalmine, Lanc.	504	Stitthenham, N. York	92	Stowey, Somers.	188
Selsey, Sussex	379	Shireoaks, Notts.	100	Sneaton, N. York	238	Stamborne, Essex	540	Stivichall, Warw.	99	Stowey, Nether, Somers.	787
Selside, Westm.	335	Shirehampton, Gloucester	671	Snelland, Linc.	97	Stambridge, Great, Essex	431	Stowey, Over, Somers.	568	Stowey, Somers.	568
Selston, Notts.	1,982	Shire-Newton, Monm.	895	Snelton, Derby	399	Stambridge, Little, Essex	126	Stowford, Devon	647	Stradbrook, Suff.	1,637
Selworthy, Somers.	505	Shirley, Derby	599	Sneterton, Notts.	7,079	STAMFORD, Linc.	6,385	Stock, Harward, Essex	605	Stradishall, Suff.	379
Semer, Suff.	370	Shirland, Derby	1,381	Snettisham, Norf.	261	All Saints	1,978	Stock-Dennis, Somers.	7	Stradsett, Norf.	194
Semington, Wilts.	484	Shitungton, Beds.	1,411	Snettisham, Norf.	1,151	St. George	1,600	Stock-Gayland, Dorset	60	Stragglethorpe, Linc.	85
Semley, Wilts.	736	Shobdon, Heref.	491	Snettisham, Warw.	822	St. John the Baptist	1,211	Stockbridge, Hants.	937	Stranton, Dham.	2,106
Semley, Wilts.	736	Shobdon, Heref.	491	Snidland, Kent	500	St. Mary	337	Stockbury, Kent	603	Strata-Florida, Card.	819
Sempringham, Linc.	556	Shobrooke, Devon	757	Snoehead, Essex	211	St. Michael	1,259	Stockerton, Leic.	48	Stratfield-Mortimer, Berks	
Send with Ripley, Surrey	1,538	Shocklach, Chester	427	Snoring, Great, Norf.	556	Stamfordham, Nthld.	1,777	Stockland, Dorset	1,841	& Hants	1,169
Sennen, Cornw.	659	Shoebury, North, Essex	202	Snoring, Little, Norf.	293	Standbridge, Beds.	519	Stockland-Bristol, Somers.	193	Stratfield-Saye, Berks. &	
Septon, Linc.	6,164	Shoebury, South, Essex	164	Snowshill, Gloucester	298	Standewick, Somers.	89	Stockley-English, Devon	161	Hants	839
Sessay, N. York	323	Shopland, Essex	43	Soberton, Hants.	954	Standford, Kent	235	Stockley-Pomeroy, Devon	238	Stratfield-Turgis, Hants	243
Setchy, Norf.	100	Shoreditch, Mddx.	83,432	Soham, Camb.	4,091	Standinch, Wilts	40	Stocklinch, Magdalens, Somers.	92	Stratford, St. Andrew, Suff.	201
Setmurthy, Cumb.	181	Shoreham, Kent	1,021	Soham, Monk, Suff.	404	Standon, Herts	2,299	Stocklinch, Ottersay, Somers.	132	Stratford-upon-Avon, (Par.)	
Settle, W. York	2,041	Shoreham, New, Sussex	1,998	Soham, Earl, Suff.	741	Stanfield, Staff.	382	Stockton, Norf.	129	Warw.	6,022
Settington, E. York	741	Shoreham, Old, Sussex	224	Soham, Earl, Suff.	741	Stanfield, Norf.	259	Stockton, Salop	422	Stratford-on-Avon, (Town)	
Sevenhampton, Gloucester	471	Shorncliffe, Wilts	33	Somerby, Linc.	267	Stanford, Nthld.	184	Stockton, Warw.	452	Warw.	3,321
Sevenhampton, Wilts.	254	Shorne & Merston, Kent	878	Somerby, Linc.	267	Stanford, Nthld.	184	Stockton, Wilts	307	Stratford-under-the-Castle,	
Seven-Oaks, Kent	5,061	Shorwell, Hants	714	Somerby, Linc.	267	Stanford-on-Teme, Worc.	223	Stockton-on-Teme, Worc.	223	Wilts.	352
Sevington, Kent	96	Shotley, Nthld.	1,245	Somerby (Yarboro' wap.), Linc.	63	Stanford-on-Teme, Worc.	223	Stockton-on-the-Forest, N.Yk.	339	Stratford, Fenny, Bucks.	1,033
Sewstern, Leic.	292	Shotley, Suff.	464	Somercoates, North, Linc.	819	Stanford-on-Teme, Worc.	223	Stockton-on-Tees, Durham	10,071	Stratford, St. Mary, Suff.	647
Shabbington, Bucks.	366	Shottesbrooke, Berks.	137	Somercoates, South, Linc.	375	Stanford-Rivers, Essex	972	Stockwood, Dorset	28	Stratford, Stony, Bucks.	1,757
Shackerstone, Leic.	524	Shottesham-All-Saints, Norf.	557	Somersham, Little, Hants.	116	Stanford-upon-Soar, Notts.	146	Stodmarsh, Kent	145	Stratford-Tony, Wilts.	156
Shadforth, Durham	336	Shottesham St. Mary and St.	1	Somerby, Leic.	480	Stanford-in-the-Vale, Berks.	1,149	Stoddy, Norf.	187	Stratford-Water, Bucks.	172
Shadingfield, Suff.	177	Martin, Suff.	408	Somerton, Oxford	329	Stanhope, Durham	7,063	Stoke, Kent	445	Stratton, Cornw.	1,959
Shadoxhurst, Kent	243	Shottisham, Suff.	283	Somerton, Oxford	329	Stanhope, Durham	7,063	Stoke, Norf.	453	Stratton, Gloster	546
Shadwell, Mddx.	10,060	Shottswell, Warw.	366	Somerton, Oxford	329	Stanhope, Durham	7,063	Stoke, Surrey	936	Stratton, Dorset	331
SHAFTESBURY, Dorset	3,170	Shotwick, Chester	914	Somerton, Oxford	329	Stanion, Nthmp.	334	Stoke-Abbas, Dorset	808	Stratton-Audley, Bucks & Oxford	319
St. James	924	Shoulden, Kent	465	Somerton, Oxford	329	Stanley, Derby	368	Stoke-Albany, Nthmp.	362	Stratton, East, Hants	419
St. Peter	1,101	Shouldham, Norf.	683	Somerton, Oxford	329	Stanley, W. York	6,625	Stoke-Ash, Suff.	423	Stratton-on-the-Foss, Somer.	464
Trinity, Holy	1,145	Shrawardine, Salop	196	Somerton, Oxford	329	Stanley, King's, Gloucester	2,200	Stoke-Bishops, Hants.	1,139	Stratton, Long, Norf.	690
Shalbourn, Berks and Wilts.	1,043	Shrawley, Worc.	569	Somerton, Oxford	329	Stanley St. Leonard, Gloucester	864	Stoke-Bliss, Heref. & Worc.	351	Stratton, Strawless, Norf.	277
Shaldene, Hants.	185	SHREWSBURY, Salop	21,517	Somerton, Oxford	329	Stanley-Pontlarge, Gloucester	75	Stoke-Bruerne, Nthmp.	808	Stratton, St. Michael, Norf.	273
Shalfleet, Hants.	1,218	St. Alkmund,	1,642	Somerton, Oxford	329	Stanmer, Sussex	120	Stoke-by-Clare, Suff.	868	Streatham, Surrey	5,994
Shalford, Essex	832	St. Chad,	7,625	Somerton, Oxford	329	Stanmore, Great, Mddx.	1,177	Stoke-Cannon, Devon	490	Streatley, Berks.	345
Shalford, Surrey	996	Holy Cross and St. Giles	1,742	Somerton, Oxford	329	Stanmore, Little, Mddx.	830	Stoke-Charity, Hants.	167	Street, Somers.	597
Shalstone, Bucks.	201	St. Julian	3,252	Somerton, Oxford	329	Stanmore, Little, Mddx.	830	Stoke-Climsland, Cornw.	2,073	Street, Sussex	1,219
Shangton, Leic.	39	St. Mary	6,684	Somerton, Oxford	329	Stanmore, Little, Mddx.	830	Stoke-D'Abernon, Surrey	352	Streethall, Essex	197
Shanklin, Hants.	462	Shrewham, Wilts.	571	Somerton, Oxford	329	Stansted, Nthld.	510	Stoke-Damerell, Devon	33,820	Stretton, Notts.	284
Shap, Westm.	596	Shrivenham, Berks	2,353	Somerton, Oxford	329	Stanstead, Kent	427	Stoke-Dry, Leic. & Rutland	51	Strensal, N. York	430
Shapwick, Dorset	437	Shropham, Norf.	513	Somerton, Oxford	329	Stanstead-Abbots, Herts.	1,017	Stretford, Heref.	51	Strensham, Wore.	304
Shapwick, Somers.	402	Shuckburgh, Lower, Warw.	154	Somerton, Oxford	329	Stanstead-Mountfitchet, Esx.	1,637	Stretford, Lanc.	3,524		
Shareshill, Staff.	594	Shuckburgh, Upper, Warw.	46	Somerton, Oxford	329	Stanston, Gloster	319	Stretford, Gifford, Gloster	480		
Sharngton, Norf.	229	Shudy-Camps, Camb.	402	Somerton, Oxford	329	Stanston, St. Leonard, Gloucester	864	Stretton, Baskerville, Warw.	75		
Sharleston, W. York	221	Shurdington, Great, Gloucester	198	Somerton, Oxford	329	Stanley-Pontlarge, Gloucester	75	Stretton, Church, Salop	1,604		
Sharnbrook, Beds.	848	Southease, Warw.	644	Sopwith, Hants.	939	Stanmer, Sussex	120	Stretton-on-Dunsmoor, Warw.			
Sharnford, Leic.	624	Sothease, Warw.	683	Sopwith, Hants.	939	Stanmore, Great, Mddx.	1,177	Stretton-en-le-Fields, Derby	272		
Sharrow, W. York	185	Sothease, Warw.	683	Sopwith, Hants.	939	Stanmore, Little, Mddx.	830	Stretton-on-the-Foss, Warw.	434		
Shaw-cum-Donnington, Berks	642	Sothease, Warw.	683	Sothease, Warw.	939	Stanmore, Little, Mddx.	830	Stretton-Grandsome, Heref.	1,139		
Shawbury, Salop	1,079	Sothease, Warw.	683	Sothease, Warw.	939	Stanston, Nthld.	1,121	Stretton-Magna, Leic.	38		
Shawell, Leic.	203	Sibdon-Carwood, Salop	534	Sothease, Warw.	939	Stanstow, Nthld.	510	Stretton-Park, Leic.	108		
Shebbear, Devon	1,160	Sibdon-Gower, Oxford	534	Sothease, Warw.	939	Stanstow, Nthld.	510	Stretton-Sugwas, Heref.	190		
Sheen, Staff.	402	Sibsey, Linc.	1,431	Sothease, Warw.	939	Stanstow, Nthld.	510	Stringston, Somers.	143		
Sheephall, Herts.	265	Sibson, Leic.	504	Sothease, Warw.	939	Stanstow, Nthld.	510	Strixton, Nthmp.	55		
Sheepshed, Leic.	3,372	Sibthorpe, Notts.	564	Sothease, Warw.	939	Stanstow, Nthld.	510	Stroud, Gloster	8,680		
Sheepstor, Devon	127	Sibton, Suff.	564	Sothease, Warw.	939	Stanstow, Nthld.	510	Stroud, Kent	2,881		
Sheepwash, Devon	497	Sidbury, Devon	1,771	Southwark, Holy Trinity, (Newington), Surrey	19,064	Stanstow, Nthld.	510	Stretton, Lanc.			
Sheepy-Magna, Leic.	572	Siddington, Chester	513	Southampton, Hants.	27,744	Stanstow, Nthld.	510	Stretton, Stratford			
Sheepy-Parva, Leie.	104	Siddington, Gloucester	469	Southbroom, Wilts.	2,285	Stanstow, Nthld.	510	Stretton, Teignhead, Devon	591		
Sheering, Essex	544	Side, Gloucester	43	Southchurch, Essex	432	Stanstow, Nthld.	510	Stretton-on-Tern, Salop	1,000		
Sheffield (Parish), W. York	111,091	Sidesstrand, Norf.	161	Southease, Sussex	120	Stanston, Nthld.	510	STOKE-ON-TAENT, Staff.	46,342		
Sheffield (Town), W. York	68,186	Sidesham, Sussex	927	Southery, Norf.	1,023	Stanston, Nthld.	510	Stretton-Trister, Somers.	436		
Shefford, East, Berks.	59	Sidlesham, Hants.	3,309	Southery, Norf.	1,023	Stanston, Nthld.	510	Stretton, Great, Linc.	127		
Shefford, West,											

Parish and County.	Pop.	Parish and County.	Pop.	Parish and County.	Pop.	Parish and County.	Pop.	Parish and County.	Pop.	Parish and County.	Pop.	Parish and County.	Pop.
Sutton, King's, Nham.	1,297	Tawton, Bishops, Devon	1,827	Thorpe-Constantine, Staff.	42	Tolland, Somers.	124	Twineham, Sussex	358	Waldingfield, Little, Suff.	420		
Sutton, Long, Linc.	5,845	Tawton, North, Devon	1,778	Thorpe-on-the-Hill, Linc.	342	Tollard-Royal, Dorset & Wilts	548	Twining, Gloster	970	Waldringfield, Suff.	174		
Sutton, Long, Somers.	979	Tawton, South, Devon	1,871	Thorpe-by-Ixworth, Suff.	124	Toller-Fratrum, Dorset	67	Twinstead, Essex	196	Waldrone, Sussex	1,065		
Sutton, Long, Hants.	321	Taxall, Chester	853	Thorpe-Malzor, Nham.	366	Toller-Porcorum, Dorset	543	Twitchen, Devon	194	Wales, W. York	351		
Sutton-cum-Lound, Notts.	890	Taynton, Gloster	634	Thorpe-Mandeville, Nham.	154	Tollerton, Notts.	155	Twiverton, Somers.	3,342	Walesby, Linc.	326		
Sutton-Maddock, Salop	352	Taynton, Oxford	381	Thorpe-Market, Norf.	261	Tollesbury, Essex	1,149	Twycross, Leic.	336	Walesby, Notts.	416		
Sutton-Mallet, Somers.	126	Tealby, Linc.	996	Thorpe-Morieux, Suff.	418	Tolleshunt, Darcy, Essex	733	Twyford, Bucks	754	Walford, Heref.	1,227		
Sutton-Mandeville, Wilts	275	Teath, St., Cornw.	1,719	Thorpe(next Norwich) Norf.	2,197	Tolleshunt, Knights, Essex	313	Twyford, Hants.	1,311	Walgrave, Nham.	593		
Sutton-in-the-Marsh, Linc.	274	Tedburne, Devon	867	Thorpe-Salvin, W. York	340	Tolleshunt, Major, Essex	447	Twyford, Leic.	478	Walkeringham, Notts.	536		
Sutton-St.-Michael, Heref.	102	Teddington, Mddx.	1,199	Thorpe-le-Soken, Essex	1,363	Tolpuddle, Dorset	368	Twyford, Norf.	94	Walker, Herts.	718		
Sutton-Montis, Somers.	191	Tedstone-Delamere, Heref.	207	Thorpe-Little, Norf.	18	Tong, Kent	212	Twynell's, St. Pemb.	234	Walkhampton, Devon	717		
Sutton-St.-Nicholas, Heref.	269	Tedstone-Wafer, Heref.	92	Thorpe-West, Linc.	51	Tong, Salop	566	Tywell, Nham.	232	Walkington, E. York	633		
Sutton-St.-Nicholas, Linc.	798	Teffont-Evias, Wilts.	149	Thorverton, Devon	1,445	Tonge, W. York	2,515	Tydd, St. Giles, Camb.	863	Wallazey, Chester	6,261		
Sutton-upon-Trent, Notts.	1,442	Telsford, Somers.	150	Thodyon-Bois, Essex	538	Tooting-Graveney, Surrey	2,840	Tydd, St. Mary, Linc.	920	Wallditch, Dorset	191		
Sutton-Vale, Kent	1,138	Telscombe, Sussex	167	Thodyon-Garnon, Essex	1,072	Topcliffe, N. York	2,964	Tydeilioig, Carnar.	433	WALLINGFORD, Berks	2,780		
Sutton-Veney, Wilts	855	Temple, Cornw.	37	Thodyon-Mount, Essex	217	Topcroft, Norf.	475	Tydesley-cum-Shackerley,		Allhallows	172		
Sutton-Waldron, Dorset	251	Templeton, Devon	275	Thrandeston, Suff.	373	Toppesfield, Essex	1,073	Tynemouth, Dorset	4,718	St. Leonard	883		
Swaby, Linc.	391	Teignmouth, East, Devon	1,576	Thrapston, Nham.	1,131	Topsham, Devon	3,733	Tynemouth, Nthld.	27,249	St. Mary	1,241		
Swafham, Norg.	3,358	Teignmouth, West, Devon	2,883	Thrapwood, Chester & Flint	442	Tor-Bryan, Devon	264	Tyrrabbot, Brecon.	141	St. Peter	476		
Swaffham-Bulbeck, Camb.	806	Telsford, Somers.	150	Threchingham, Linc.	197	Torksey, Linc.	615	Tyrnham, Bucks	206	Wallington, Herts.	274		
Swaffham-Prior, Camb.	1,226	Terling, Essex	3,620	Threlkeld, Cumb.	332	Tor-Mohun, Devon	5,982	Tyrringham, Nthld.	1,033	Wallop, Nether, Hants.	949		
Swaford, Norg.	167	Terrington, N. York	732	Threxton, Norf.	19	Torpenhow, Cumb.	1,067	Tysoe, Warw.	804	Wallop, Over, Hants.	481		
Swainsthorpe, Norg.	293	Terrington, St. Clement, Norg.	1,675	Thribergh, W. York	314	Torpoin, Cornw.	1,745	Tytheb, Notts	794	Walls-End, Nthld.	4,758		
Swainswick, Somers.	572	Tenbury, Worc.	1,849	Thrigby, Norf.	53	Torquay, Devon	4,085	Tythebenton, Glam.	496	Walmer, Kent	2,170		
Swalcliffe, Oxford	1,924	Tenby, Pemb.	2,912	Thrimby, Westm.	66	Torrington, Black, Devon	1,252	Tytherington, Wilts	119	Walmersley, Lanc.	4,880		
Swallow, Linc.	221	Tendring, Essex	925	Thripow, Camb.	477	Torrington, East, Linc.	113	Tytherley, East, Hants	335	Walmsgate, Linc.	84		
Swallowcliffe, Wilts	282	Tenterden, Kent	3,620	Throapham, St. John, W. York	289	Torrington, Great, Devon	3,419	Tytherley, West, Hants	469	Walney, Isle of, Lanc.	335		
Swallowfield, Berks&Wilts	1,134	Terling, Essex	921	Throcking, Herts.	66	Torrington, Little, Devon	588	Tytherington-Kellaways, Wilts	35	Walpole, Suff.	615		
Swanage, Dorset	1,990	Terrington, N. York	732	Throckley, Kent	445	Tortington, West, Linc.	138	Tywardreth, Cornw.	3,152	Walpole-St. Andrew, Norg.	1,335		
Swanbourne, Bucks	679	Terrington, St. Clement, Norg.	1,675	Thrumpton, Notts.	147	Tortworth, Glos.	240	UBBESTON, Suff.	243	WALSALL, Staff.	20,852		
Swannington, Norg.	358	Terrington, St. John, Norg.	682	Thrushelton, Devon	628	Torver, Lanc.	199	Ubley, Somers.	369	Walsall-Foreign, Staff.	13,457		
Swanscombe, Kent	1,703	Testerton, Norg.	23	Thruittingon, Leic.	645	Toseland, Hunts.	204	Uckfield, Sussex	1,534	Walsham, North, Norg.	2,655		
SWANSEA, (Town) Glam.	16,787	Terwick, Sussex	108	Thruixton, Hants.	246	Tostock, Suff.	367	Udmore, Sussex	483	Walsham, South, St. Lawrence,		Norg. 225	
Swansea, (Par.) Glam.	19,115	Teston, Kent	268	Thruixton, Hants.	55	Totham, Great, Essex	756	Uffculme, Devon	2,011	St. Mary, Norg.	388		
Swanton-Abbot, Norg.	501	Tetbury, Glos.	2,982	Thundersley, Essex	596	Totham, Little, Essex	384	Uffington, Berks	1,170	Walsham-le-Willows, Suff.	1,265		
Swanton-Morley, Norg.	779	Tetcott, Devon	300	Thundridge, Herts.	535	Tothill, Linc.	73	Uffington, Linc.	530	Walsingham, Great, Norg.	426		
Swanton-Novers, Norg.	293	Tetford, Linc.	778	Thurcaston, Leic.	1,230	Totnes, Devon	3,849	Uffington, Salop	463	Walsingham, Little, Norg.	1,155		
Swarby, Linc.	200	Tetney, Linc.	819	Thurgarton, Norg.	247	Tottenham, Mddx.	8,544	Ufford, Nham.	286	Walsingham, Middle, Norg.	2,562		
Swardeston, Norg.	359	Tetsworth, Oxford	523	Thurgarton, Notts.	365	Tottenhamhill, Norf.	426	Ufford, Suff.	673	Walterstone, Heref.	150		
Swarkestone, Derby	321	Tettenthal-Regis, Staff.	3,143	Thurgarton, Notts.	365	Totteridge, Herts.	469	Upton, Warw.	188	Waltham, Kent	544		
Swarraton, Hants	108	Tewthorpe, Hunts.	235	Thurgoland, W. York	1,333	Totterhoe, Beds.	656	Ugborough, Devon	1,523	Waltham, Linc.	656		
Swatton, Linc.	304	Teversall, Notts.	423	Thurlaston, Leic.	694	Tottington, Great, Lanc.	9,929	Uggeshall, Suff.	295	Waltham-Abbey, Essex	4,177		
Swavesey, Camb.	1,273	Teversham, Camb.	220	Thurlby, Linc.	154	Tottington, Higher, Lanc.	3,446	Uglebarbny, N. York	448	Waltham-Bishops, Hants.	2,193		
Swayfield, Linc.	265	Tew, Great, Oxford	674	Thurlby, Linc.	699	Tottington, Lower, Lanc.	9,929	Ugley, Essex	381	Waltham-Bright, Berks.	441		
Sway, Hants	676	Tew, Little, Oxford	213	Thurlestone, Somers.	194	Tottington, N. York	4,295	Ulciby (Calcwoorth hd.), Linc.	204	Waltham-Cold, Sussex	460		
Swelling, Suff.	308	Tewin, Herts.	522	Thurlestone, Beds.	56	Tottington, High, Linc.	199	Ulciby (Yarborough hd.), Linc.	787	Waltham-Great, Essex	2,154		
Swell, Somers.	109	Tewkesbury, Glos.	5,862	Thurlestone, Devon	437	Tottington, Low, Linc.	129	Ulcombe, Kent	685	Waltham-St. Lawrence, Berks	724		
Swell, Lower, Glos.	352	Tey, Great, Essex	733	Thurlestone, Norf.	431	Tottington, Montg.	1,321	Waltham-Little, Essex	690	Waltham, Little, Essex	690		
Swell, Upper, Glos.	80	Tey, Little, Essex	59	Thurlestone, Norf.	169	Tottington, Montg.	1,321	Walton, York A.	254	Walton-Abey, Essex	4,177		
Swepstone, Leic.	614	Tey Marks, Essex	397	Thurstonland, W. York	1,286	Tottington, N. York	41,295	Walton-on-Thames, Surrey	2,537	Walton-Byng, Berks.	1,155		
Swerford, Oxford	430	Theynham, Kent	845	Thurstonland, W. York	1,286	Tottington, Salop	41,295	Walton-on-Trent, Derby	472	Walton-Cardif, Glos.	69		
Swettenham, Chester	420	Thikham, Sussex	620	Thurton, Norf.	1,032	Tottington, Salop	41,295	Walton-le-Dale, Lanc.	6,659	Walton-East, Norg.	196		
Swindon, Wilts	270	Thame, Oxford	3,060	Thurton, Norf.	1,032	Tottington, Salop	41,295	Walton-East, Suff.	440	Walton-East, Pemb.	274		
Swillington, W. York	565	Thanet, Isle of, Kent	31,466	Thurnham, Norf.	166	Totteridge, Herts.	2,749	Walton-le-Willows, Suff.	122	Walton-White, Berks.	1,021		
Swinbrook, Oxford	218	Thanington, Kent	379	Thurning, Hunts. & Nham.	161	Totterhoe, Beds.	656	Walton-in-Gordano, Somers.	217	Walton-on-the-Wolds, Leic.	768		
Swincombe, Oxford	399	Thanston, Norf.	388	Thurnscoe, W. York	197	Totterhoe, Monm.	1,057	Walton-on-the-Hills, Surrey	37,917	Walton-on-the-Wolds, Leic.	275		
Swinderby, Linc.	490	Thatcham, Berks.	4,250	Thurrock, Gray's, Essex	1,464	Trefdraeth, Angl.	2,572	Walworth, Suff.	23,299	Walworth, Surrey	23,299		
Swindon, Glos.	204	Thaxted, Essex	2,527	Thurrock, Little, Essex	301	Trefgarne, Card.	1,122	Walwyn's Castle, Pemb.	338	Walwyn's Castle, Pemb.	338		
Swindon, Wilts	2,459	Thaxter, Suff.	580	Thurrock, West, Essex	1,032	Trefilan, Card.	1,122	Warbiston, Dorset	509	Warbiston, Chester	223		
Swine, E. York	1,703	Thedlethorpe, East, Linc.	326	Thursby, Cumb.	574	Trefly, Carn.	1,122	Warburton, Chester	509	Warbiston, Hants.	907		
Swinefleet, W. York	1,145	Thedlethorpe, West, Linc.	347	Thursby, Cumb.	574	Treddyn, Flint	1,069	Warburton, Chester	509	Warbiston, Hants.	907		
Swineshead, Hunts	294	Thelbridge, Devon	267	Thursby, Cumb.	574	Tredyfelin, Flint	1,069	Walton, Suff.	907	Warbiston, Hants.	907		

Parish and County.	Pop.	Parish and County.	Pop.	Parish and County.	Pop.	Parish and County.	Pop.	Parish and County.	Pop.	Parish and County.	Pop.	Parish and County.	Pop.
Washbourne, Great, Gloster	100	Westoe, Durham	13,990	Whittington, Derby	751	Wimborne-Minster, Dorset	4,326	Wittering, East, Sussex	261	Worwell, Suff.	66		
Washbrook, Suff.	506	Weston, Chester	496	Whittington, Gloster	231	Wimbottsham, Norf.	582	Wittering, West, Sussex	575	Worfield, Salop	1,643		
Washfield, Devon	503	Weston, Herts.	1,123	Whittington, Lanc.	425	Wimeswould, Leic.	1,270	Wittersham, Kent	998	Workington, Cumb.	6,694		
Washford-Pyne, Devon	197	Weston, Linc.	681	Whittington, Salop	1,919	Wimpole, Camb.	464	Witton, Chester	3,338	Worksop, Notts.	6,197		
Washingborough, Linc.	1,099	Weston, Norf.	411	Whittington, Staff.	799	Wincanton, Somers.	2,296	Witton, Hunts.	257	Worlaby (Yarborough wap.)			
Washingley, Hunts.	133	Weston, Notts.	402	Whittle-le-Woods, Lanc.	2,295	Winceby, Linc.	70	Witton, Lanc.	1,073	Linc.			
Washington, Durham	2,396	Weston, Somers.	2,899	Whittlebury, Nhamp.	748	Winch, East, Norf.	440	Witton, Norf.	162	Worldham, East, Hants.	426		
Washington, Sussex	880	Weston, Suff.	211	Whittlesey St. Andrew and St.		Winchcombe, Gloster	2,613	Witton, East, N. York.	624	Worldham, West, Hants.	254		
Wasing, Berks.	87	Weston, W. York	526	Mary, Camb.	6,874	Winchelsea, Sussex	687	Witton, Gilbert, Durham	1,243	Worle, Somers.	885		
Wasperston, Warw.	283	Weston on Avon, Glos. & War.	104	Whittlesford, Camb.	579	Winchendon, Nether, Bucks.	291	Witton, Nether, Nthld.	464	Worlingham, Suff.	208		
Water-Millock, Cumb.	524	Weston-Bampfylde, Somers.	133	Whitton, Linc.	217	Winchendon, Upper, Bucks.	218	Witton-le-Wear, Durham.	565	Worlington, Suff.	351		
Waterbeach, Camb.	1,270	Weston-Beggard, Heref.	300	Whitton, Radnor,	130	WINCHESTER, (City) Hants	10,732	Witton, West, N. York.	494	Worlington, East, Devon	287		
Waterden, Norf.	29	Weston-Birt, Gloster	166	Whitton, Salop	61	Wiveliscombe, Somers.	2,984	Worlington, West, Devon	218	Worlaby (Yarborough wap.)			
Waterfall, Staff.	517	Weston, Cold, Salop	31	Whitton, Suff.	422	Wivelsfield, Sussex	732	Worlingworth, Suff.	786				
Waterbury, Kent	1,273	Weston-Colvile, Camb.	530	Whittonstall, Nthld.	184	St. Bartholomew Hyde	776	Wormbridge, Heref.	93				
Watererry, Oxford	270	Weston-Coney, Suff.	244	Whitwell, Derby	1,157	St. John	927	Wormhill, Kent	218				
Waterstock, Oxford	127	Weston-sub-Edge, Gloster	342	Whitwell, Hants	660	St. Lawrence	310	Wormsley, Heref.	109				
Watford, Herts.	5,989	Weston-Favell, Nhamp.	436	Whitwell, Norf.	519	St. Mary Kalendar	867	Wix, Essex	808	Wormsley, Heref.	1,424		
Watford, Nhamp.	415	Weston-in-Gordano, Somers.	155	Whitwell, Rutland	139	St. Maurice	1,770	Wixford, Warw.	121	Wormay, Norf.	330		
Wath, N. York	709	Weston on the Green, Oxford	503	Whitwick, Leic.	4,286	St. Michael	534	Woburn, Beds.	1,914	Wormingford, Essex	524		
Wath-upon-Dearne, W. Yk.	8,911	Weston-under-Lizard, Staff.	297	Whitworth, Dham.	617	St. Peter Colebrook	616	Woking, Surrey	2,482	Wormington, Gloster	73		
Watlington, Norf.	502	Weston-super-Mare, Somers.	2,103	Whixhall, Salop	978	St. Peter Cheesewill	648	Wokingham, Berks. & Wilts.	3,342	Wormington, Warw.	188		
Watlington, Oxford	1,855	Weston-Market, Suff.	330	Whixley, W. York	946	St. Swithin	327	Woldingham, Surrey	47	Wormley, Herts.	500		
Wattisfield, Suff.	601	Weston, Old, Hunts.	390	Whixoe, Suff.	164	St. Thomas	3,071	Wolverlow, Heref.	116	Wormhill, Kent	218		
Wattisham, Suff.	240	Weston-Patrick, Hants.	185	Whorlton, Dham.	286	Winchfield, Hants	317	Wolfhamcote, Warw.	432	Wormsley, Heref.	109		
Watton-at-Stone, Herts.	920	Weston under Penyard, Heref.	672	Whorlton, N. York	798	Winchfield, Chester	455	Wolford, Warw.	585	Worplesdon, Surrey	3,800		
Watton, Norf.	1,188	Weston, South, Oxford	104	Whitwick, Leic.	4,286	Windermere, Westm.	2,498	Wollaston, Salop.	427	Worsbrough, W. York	1,120		
Watton, E. York	329	Weston-upon-Trent, Staff.	562	Wichenford, Worc.	350	Windlesham, Surrey	1,899	Wollastone, Nhamp.	1,022	Worsdale, High, N. York	143		
Wavendon, Bucks.	846	Weston-Turville, Bucks.	718	Wichnor, Staff.	155	Windrush, Gloster	313	Wollaton, Notts.	574	Worstead, Norf.	834		
Waverton, Chester	776	Weston-Underwood, Bucks.	438	Wick, Glam.	377	Windle, New, Berks.	7,528	Wolton, N. York	89	Worsthorn, Lanc.	817		
Waxham, Norf.	90	Weston-undr. Weatherley, War.	203	Wick, St. Lawrence, Somers.	347	Wimborne, Salop.	1,808	Wolsingham, Durham.	2,086	Worth, Kent	452		
Wayford, Somers.	223	Weston-by-Welland, Nhamp.	199	Wick near Pershore, Worc.	305	Winfarthing, Norf.	696	Wolstanton, Warw.	1,137	Worth, Sussex	2,423		
Weald, Kent	1,036	Weston-Zoyland, Somers.	1,000	Wicken, Camb.	945	Winkford, Jomers.	852	Wolstanton, Stafford	16,575	Worth Matravers, Dorset	376		
Weald, North, Essex	886	Westoning, Beds.	732	Wicken, Nhamp.	503	Winford-Eagle, Dorset	133	Wolterton, Norfolk	43	Wortham, Suff.	1,116		
Weald, South, Essex	3,812	Westow, E. York	666	Wicken-Bonant, Essex	158	Winferton, Heref.	178	WOLVERHAMPTON, Staff.	70,370	Worthen, Montg. & Salop	3,195		
Weare, Somers.	784	Westport, Wilts.	1,504	Wickensley, Linc.	181	Wolverley, W. York	2,091	Worthernbury, Flint	620				
Wear-Gifford, Devon	576	West-Ville, Linc.	139	Wickersley, W. York	652	Wolverley, Wor.	1,655	Worthing, Norf.	158				
Wearmouth, Bishop, Dham.	27,092	Westward, Cumb.	1,311	Wickford, Essex	544	Wolverton, Norfolk	165	Worthington, Sussex	4,702				
Wearmouth, Monk, Dham.	12,493	Westwell, Kent	1,082	Wickham, Linc.	32	Wolverton, Warw.	162	Worthington, Leic.	1,143				
Weasenham, All-Saints, Norf.	363	Westwell, Oxford	180	Wickham, Hants	1,142	Wingerton, Derby	484	Worthy-Martyr, Hants.	257				
Weaverham, St. Peter, Norf.	310	Westwick, Norf.	192	Wickham, Bishop's, Essex	544	Wingfield, Suff.	668	Wortley, Hants.	148				
Weaverham, Chester	2,596	Westwood, Wilts.	631	Wickham-Breaux, Kent	517	Wingfield, North, Derby	3,144	Wortley, Warw.	990				
Weaverthorpe, E. York	952	Wetheral, Cumb.	2,806	Wickham-Brook, Suff.	1,623	Wingfield, South, Derby	1,188	Worthington, Durh.	1,158				
Weddington, Warw.	77	Wetherby, W. York	1,433	Wickham-Child's, Gloster	469	Wing, Bucks.	1,274	Worthington, Monm.	2,091				
Wedmore, Somers.	3,995	Wetherden, Suff.	515	Wickham-East, Kent	555	Wing, Rutland	302	Worthington, Warw.	1,158				
Wednesbury, Staff.	11,625	Wetheringset, Suff.	1,063	Wickham-Market, Suff.	1,400	Winkworth, Derby	2,178	Worthington, W. York	1,158				
Wednesfield, Staff.	3,168	Wethersfield, Essex	1,685	Wickham-St. Paul, Essex	476	Winkfield, Wilts.	305	Worthington, W. York	1,158				
Weedon-Beck, Nhamp.	2,195	Wettenhall, Chester	274	Wickham-Skeith, Suff.	574	Winkfield, Devon	1,650	Worthington, W. York	1,158				
Weedon-Loys, Nhamp.	501	Wetton, Staff.	485	Wickham-West, Camb.	572	Winklesley, W. York	211	Worthington, W. York	1,158				
Weeford, Staff.	426	Wetwang, E. York	728	Wickham-West, Kent	651	Winlaton, Durham	5,326	Worthington, W. York	1,158				
Week, St. Germans, Devon	414	Wexham, Bucks.	175	Wickhamford, Worc.	123	Winnall, Hants.	113	Wood-Bastwick, Norfolk	283				
Week, Hants.	341	Weybourne, Norf.	311	Wickhamford, Norf.	139	Winnall, Hants.	113	Wood-Dalling, Norfolk	560				
Week, St. Lawrence, Somers.	347	Weybread, Suff.	771	Wickhamford, Norf.	139	Winnall, St., Cornw.	1,056	Wood-Dallington, Norfolk	560				
Week, St. Mary, Cornw.	788	Weybridge, Surrey	1,064	Wickmear, Norf.	307	Wincscombe, Somers.	1,436	Wood-Dallington, Norfolk	560				
Weekle-Champflower, Somers.	88	Weyhill, Hants.	375	Wickwar, Gloucester	1,125	Winsford, Somers.	581	Wood-Eaton, Oxford	62				
Weekley, Nhamp.	271	Weymouth, Dorset	2,669	Widcombe with Lyncombe, Somers.	9,920	Winsford, Somers.	581	Wood-Norton, Norfolk	325				
Weeley, Essex	580	Weymouth and Melcombe-Regis, Dorset	7,708	Widcombe-in-the-Moor, Devon	1,106	Winslow, Wilts.	1,434	Wood-Rising, Norfolk	129				
Weethley, Warw.	57	Whedstone, Salop & Cheshire	910	Widford, Herts.	248	Winterbourne-Basset, Wilts.	275	Woodborough, N. York					

## CENSUS OF ENGLAND AND WALES, 1841.

Parish and County.	Pop.	Parish and County.	Pop.	Parish and County.	Pop.	Parish and County.	Pop.	Parish and County.	Pop.	Parish and County.	Pop.	Parish and County.	Pop.
Yeovil, Somers.	294	York City, continued—		St. Cuthbert	1,233	St. John, Delphike	351	St. Mary, Castlegate	952	St. Sampson	761	Yspetty-Ystwyth, Card.	508
Weyminster, Dorset	1,246	St. Denis, in Walmgate	1,314	St. John, Micklegate	1,026	St. Maurice in the Suburbs	1,477	St. Saviour	2,305	Ystrad-y-vodwg, Glam.	1,363		
Ynyscynhaiarn, Carnarv.	1,888	St. George	1,024	St. Lawrence	1,354	St. Michael-le-Belfry	1,637	St. Wilfred	356	Ystradellte, Brecon	682		
Ynyscynhaiarn, Ainsty,	38,321	St. Giles in the Suburbs	1,393	St. Margaret, Walmgate	1,207	St. Michael, Spurriergate	499	Youlgrave, Derby	3,727	Ystrad-Glynais, Brecon	2,885		
York City	28,842	St. Helen on the Walls	444	St. Martin-le-Grand	513	St. Nicholas, in the Suburbs	182	Yoxford, Suff.	1,251	Ystrad Owain, Glam.	196		
All Saints, North-street	1,199	St. Helen, Stonegate	607	St. Martin, Micklegate, with		St. Olave, Marygate	1,580	Yoxhall, Staff.	1,535	ZEAL-MONACHORUM,			
All Saints, Pavement	417	Holy Trinity, Goodramgate	551	St. Gregory	554	St. Peter, the Little	573	Yscieifog, Flint	1,740	Devon	649		
All Saints, Peaseholme	373	Holy Trinity, Kingscourt	685	St. Mary, Bishophill Junior	2,464	St. Peter, le Willows, Walngt.	497	Yspetty-Evan, Carn. & Den.	839	Zennor, Cornw.	1,025		
St. Andrew	318	Holy Trinity, Micklegate	1,455	St. Mary, Bishophill Senior	1,302								
St. Crux	910												

TABLE SHEWING THE POPULATION IN THE SEVERAL COUNTIES OF ENGLAND AND WALES.

In 1801, 1811, 1821, 1831, and 1841, also the Increase per cent. at each period; the excess of females over males in 1841, and the number of females to every thousand males; the number of Inhabitants to a square mile, and to a house; the rate per pound levied for poor-rates in 1841; the sums expended by government for Education; the number of Criminal offenders, and the proportion of criminals to every thousand Inhabitants in each County.

Counties. ENGLAND & WALES.	1801.	Increase per Cent. between 1801 & 1811.	1811.	Increase per Cent. between 1811 & 1821.	1821.	Increase per Cent. between 1821 & 1831.	1831.	Increase per Cent. between 1831 & 1841.	1841.	Actual Excess of Females over Males in 1841.	Number of Females to every thousand Males.	Density of Population Inhabitants to a square mile 1841.	Date per pound levied for poor- rates, 1841.	Sums expended by Government for Education.	Number of Cri- minal Offend- ers, 1841.	Proportion of Criminals to every 1000 In- habitants 1841.	Counties. ENGLAND & WALES.			
										Males.	Females.	Inhabitants to a House, 1841.	Inhabitants to a House, 1841.	Inhabitants to a House, 1841.	Inhabitants to a House, 1841.	Inhabitants to a House, 1841.	Inhabitants to a House, 1841.			
Bedford.	63,393	11	70,213	19	83,716	14	95,483	13	107,936	52,190	55,746	3,556	1,068	233	5.	2s. 1d.	£ 458 10 0	191	1.8	Bedford
Berks.	109,215	8	118,277	11	131,977	10	145,389	10.8	161,147	80,231	80,916	685	1,008	214	5.	2 6	719 0 0	306	1.9	Berks
Buckingham.	107,444	9	117,650	14	134,068	9	146,529	6.4	155,983	76,482	79,501	3,019	1,039	211	5.	2 9	548 0 0	287	1.8	Buckingham
Cambridge.	89,346	13	101,109	20	121,909	18	143,955	14.2	164,459	81,611	82,848	1,237	1,015	192	4.9	2 1	1,110 0 0	240	1.4	Cambridge
Chester.	191,751	18	227,031	19	270,098	24	334,391	18.3	355,660	193,646	202,914	8,368	1,043	376	5.3	1 6	2,446 0 6	943	2.4	Chester
Cornwall.	188,269	15	216,667	19	257,447	17	300,938	13.4	341,279	164,757	176,522	11,765	1,071	236	5.2	2 3	1,253 0 0	295	.9	Cornwall
Cumberland.	117,230	14	133,744	17	156,124	10	169,681	4.9	178,038	86,292	91,746	5,454	1,063	117	5.1	1 5	410 10 0	151	.8	Cumberland
Derby.	161,142	15	185,487	15	213,333	11	237,170	14.7	272,217	135,620	136,597	977	1,007	264	5.1	1 10	1,822 0 0	277	1.	Derby
Devon.	343,001	12	383,308	15	439,040	13	494,478	7.8	533,460	252,760	280,700	27,940	1,110	206	5.6	2 5	1,501 0 0	687	1.3	Devon
Dorset.	115,319	8	124,693	16	144,499	10	159,252	9.9	175,043	83,554	91,489	7,935	1,095	174	5.	2 8	922 0 0	284	1.6	Dorset
Durham.	160,361	11	177,625	17	207,673	22	253,910	27.7	324,284	160,073	164,211	4,138	1,025	296	5.6	2 0	1,969 0 0	215	.7	Durham
Essex.	226,437	11	252,473	15	289,424	10	317,507	8.6	349,979	172,348	172,631	283	1,001	225	5.	2 8	1,616 0 0	647	1.9	Essex
Gloucester.	250,809	12	285,514	18	335,843	15	387,019	11.4	431,333	205,543	225,840	20,297	1,098	342	5.3	2 1	2,120 10 0	1,236	2.9	Gloucester
Hereford.	89,191	5	94,073	10	103,243	7	111,211	2.4	113,878	56,978	56,900	—	998	132	4.8	1 7	593 0 0	245	2.2	Hereford
Hertford.	97,577	14	111,654	16	129,714	10	143,341	9.6	157,207	77,617	79,590	1,973	1,025	250	5.2	2 2	854 10 0	319	2.	Hertford
Huntingdon.	37,568	12	42,208	15	48,771	9	53,192	10.	52,549	29,072	29,477	405	1,014	157	4.9	2 1	532 0 0	62	1.	Huntingdon
Kent.	307,624	21	373,095	14	426,016	12	479,155	14.4	548,337	272,532	275,805	3,273	1,012	352	5.7	2 6	2,313 10 0	962	1.7	Kent
Lancaster.	672,731	23	823,309	27	1,052,859	27	1,336,854	24.7	1,667,054	814,847	852,207	37,360	1,046	944	5.7	1 8	11,694 10 0	3,987	2.4	Lancaster
Leicester.	130,081	16	150,419	16	174,571	13	197,003	9.5	215,867	105,616	110,251	4,635	1,044	267	4.8	2 0	760 0 0	466	2.1	Leicester
Lincoln.	205,557	14	237,891	19	238,058	12	317,465	14.2	362,602	181,758	180,844	—	994	139	4.9	1 4	1,424 0 0	349	.9	Lincoln
Middlesex.	818,129	17	953,276	20	1,144,531	19	1,358,330	16.	1,576,636	738,904	837,732	98,828	1,133	5,591	7.6	1 10	10,366 0 0	3,586	2.3	Middlesex
Monmouth.	45,582	36	62,127	15	71,833	36	98,130	36.9	134,355	70,606	63,749	—	903	271	5.3	1 10	724 0 0	364	2.7	Monmouth
Norfolk.	273,371	7	291,999	18	344,368	13	390,054	5.7	412,664	19										